

PLO security man killed

AMMAN (AP) — A lone assassin shot and killed a Palestinian security officer Wednesday as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative to Lebanon remained in court for a second day after an assassination attempt in this port city. Police said Bassam Bouram, 30, who belongs to the PLO's mainstream Fatah faction was gunned down at 9:15 a.m. (0715 GMT) as he rode his motorcycle near the vegetable market in downtown Sidon. "The assailant, firing from an automatic rifle, riddled Bouram with several bullets in the head and chest. Death was instantaneous. The assailant escaped," said a police spokesman. Only 20 hours earlier, PLO spokesman Iman Soleim, 45, was shot in the head and shoulder at a gift shop by a gunman wearing a plastic mask. The would-be assassin also escaped. Police said there were no explanation for the anti-Palestinian campaign which also included a rocket-propelled grenade attack on Saturday against the home of Zeid Webb, PLO spokesman in Sidon. Webb and his family escaped unharmed.

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جورдан تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الرأي

U.S. wants formal PLO action

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States said Wednesday Yasser Arafat's statement declaring the 1964 Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) charter obsolete could be a "step in the right direction" and challenged him to back it up with a formal vote of the Palestine National Council (PNC). "We see this as a reinforcement of his prior statement acknowledging Israel's right to exist," State Department spokeswoman Marlene Tsvieler said of the PLO chairman's remarks on French television. She said a decision by the PNC "formally amending or abrogating the charter would be the kind of action we would certainly applaud," Arafat said Wednesday the decision by the PNC last year to recognize Israel had rendered the charter "null and void." Tsvieler, asked for U.S. reaction, said: "Such a statement, if it is backed up in words and deeds, is a step in the right direction."

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King returns after talks with Fahd

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman from Saudi Arabia early Wednesday following a brief visit during which he performed the Umra pilgrimage in Mecca and held talks with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

King Hussein joined worshippers for prayers at Mecca and he visited the Prophet Mohammad Mosque in Mecca and performed prayers along with the Jordanian delegation accompanying him on the visit.

Earlier, King Hussein held a meeting with King Fahd and discussed pan-Arab and Islamic issues and Jordanian-Saudi Arabian relations.

Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Royal Court Chief Thou-

gan Hindawi, the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. On the Saudi side, the talks were attended by Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and minister of defence, and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

King Hussein and King Fahd also held a closed meeting.

Upon his return here, King Hussein was met by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior government officials and high-ranking Armed Forces officers.

Upon his departure from Saudi Arabia, the King sent a cable to King Fahd expressing appreciation for the hospitality accorded to him and the Jordanian delega-

Jordan reaffirms support for PLO

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Wednesday reiterated Jordan's full support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in its drive to arrive at a peaceful and comprehensive settlement to the Palestine problem through an international peace conference.

Qasem was talking at a meeting here with Mahmoud Abbas, member of the PLO's Executive Committee, who arrived here Tuesday for consultations with the Jordanian government.

Qasem expressed satisfaction

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King Hussein wished King Fahd continued health and happiness and the Saudi Arabian people further progress and prosperity.

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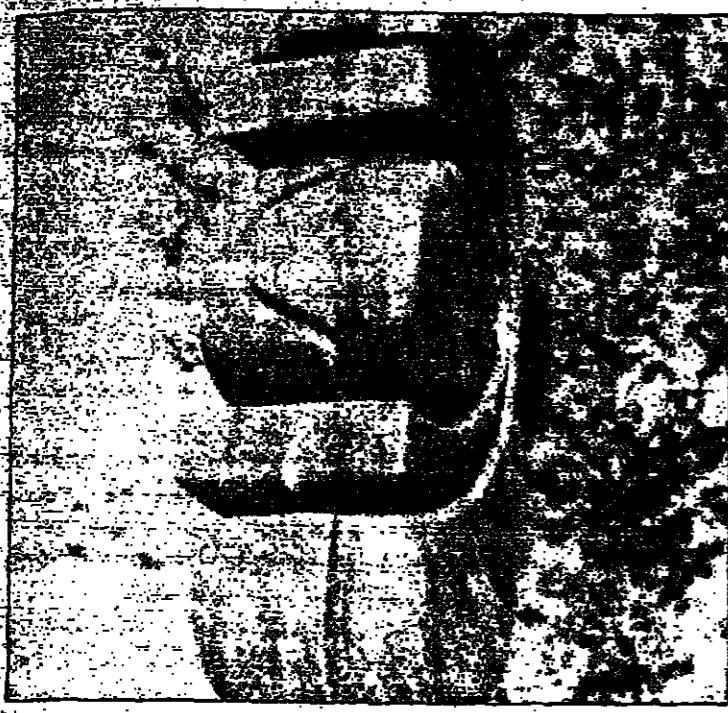
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Mona Saudi's Fecundity — green Turkish marble

Al Wasiti hosts 12 artists for May

By Nelly Lema

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A versatile art exhibition is being held at Al Wasiti Gallery in the Plaza Hotel. The exhibition started Tuesday, May 3.

The exhibition houses works in various styles done by twelve Arab artists from all over the world. The calibre of many of these artists is pronouncedly high.

Moroccan artist Hachimi Azzouz opens the scene with his Mezzotint prints; solemn simplicity! Five mature works, compactions or compilations of items are conveyed with utmost realism. These works are valuable because of the professional quality of their rendering.

Next comes the abstract work of Palestinian artist Vladimir Tamari where volumes interact in gentle motion. Brushstrokes and water colour techniques (the interaction of paint with the paper) plays a very important role in his works. Different textural effects, different colour combinations, some based on a warm scheme of *Bois-de-rose* or a cooler scheme of the blue/green scale with gold leaf superimpositions. The use of watercolour techniques is the consequence of the sapient and practised hand of the artist. Only one work bears a touch of realism, with a centralised "timeless" human figure wearing a halo.

Palestino-Lebanese artist (of American origin) Paul Garegossian offers four works, one in a semi-realistic seated mandolin player. Made with very few brushstrokes, it shows, explicitly, the perspective in which the volumes flow. Some fine texture appears on the textile; it adds an oriental touch but does not detract from the purity of the work.

Two other watercolours have his typical vertical figures marching forward, rendered in contrasting deep greens and marrons, intermittently interrupted by lighter tints of these complements. The "hit-and-miss" impression of the dry brushstrokes contrasts with the wet rendering of some parts.

His largest work is full of vitality, covered with a dispersion of colours, rhythms and the use of mixed-media (gouache and wax crayons).

Samir Sayegh from Lebanon is a poet who has quit poetry for a more visual yet abstract interplay of words. His work is a compilation, a repetitive use of the same word, creating recurring black and white rhythms leaving a jagged white margin in the centre, or forming a word-frame around a square area of calligraphy.

Ahmed Nawash, Jordanian, appears next, with his pastel-coloured paintings, his simple rendering of figures and his lyrical, if not psychological approach to the subject matter. Stylised figures overlap and interpenetrate, often losing their personal identity.

New York based Sudanian artist Mohammad Khalil offers textured prints incorporating photography and printing techniques that enable him to print out different textile motifs.

A small work (others are gigantic) has centralised composition in the form of a bloom, including a portrait and decorative patterns made with the different textural imprints.

Saleem Kanaan reappears with his rustic landscapes that remind us of Jordan in the past. A rhythmic repetition of windows and the use of earth colours typify his works. In his portrayal of a portico he makes an attempt at perspective.

Ghada Dahdaleh exhibits abstract works in mixed media (watercolours, wax crayons and spray paint) creating different depths and subtle rhythms sometimes interrupted by bold black

diagonals that make a strong statement in an otherwise silent, gentle work.

Mona Saudi, the director of the gallery, presents, for the first time here, three sculptures.

"The Kiss" is carved in "rose aurore" marble. It is a vertical concretion with interesting curvilinearity that bends into sheer sensuality.

Another sculpture, made out of green Turkish marble, is called "Fecundity". It has interpenetrating forms reminiscent of the Chinese Yin Yang symbol with positive/negative, male/female, light/dark connotations.

Seen from the side, it shows gradating embracing curves all held in check by a square form behind, behaving as a locking device that holds the flow of the curvilinear shapes in balance.

The third sculpture called "Womb" is made of Carrara marble and is more figurative than the other two. A stylised human figure has the symbolic concavities pertaining to the subject and, surprisingly enough, some angular projections. Texture, in all these sculptures, is always smooth.

Naival Abdallah figures next with her gouache geometric abstractions. Their format is full, to the limit, with interpenetrating strips of intense colour, often interspersed with black; either as a background or delineating the strips, but always enhancing the "musical" movement that goes horizontal, vertical and diagonal.

The painting "Music" has a more subtle movement, with tinted lines outlining the thick but fluid horizontal strips enhancing the flow. Gentle triangles are sprinkled on top creating an intermittent flurry. Two very dynamic paintings of Naival manifest great power, they bear witness to the flashing virtuosity and maturity of the artist. She gives full reign to her forms. Solid masses pull in and out with strong tension while thick areas of black sustain them from below. Seeing these works of abstract expressionism, one gets the feeling that he is in a gallery in New York, Leo Castelli and the like.

Egyptian artist Adli Rizkallah presents a couple of abstract paintings called "Crystallisations". The futuristic approach, or repetitive reiteration of shapes, and the progression of colours from light pink to blue contribute to the implication of the subject matter.

Yasser Dweik's etchings portray a constant appealing motion towards the sun. In "Dawn," textured areas rise at different points towards a rising sun rendered in colour.

Another etching portrays a number of hands appealing to the sun, some of them barred in an isolated area. A lower area exposes the back of the head of a man with a *harta* (headgear) while two other men, facing the viewer, are gagged and scarred respectively. Within the sun a naked child runs off. This painting is called "Beirut '82."

In "The Bird" it is he, the bird, who is appealing to the sun with his open beak.

Da' Al Azzawi appears with a monumental painting filled with his forceful colours and shapes.

Large space of very intense colour carry smaller more rhythmic areas, intermittent with calligraphy.

A coloured graphic print depicts human figures in motion.

Last but by no means the least, Nabil Shehadeh appears with his strong, temperamental brushstrokes blazing out with different directional thrusts. Impressive splashes and dripping of colour adds to the vitality of the painting. The whole is contained and well-balanced within a thick frame.

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splashes and dripping of colour adds to the vitality of the painting. The whole is contained and well-balanced within a thick frame.

This exhibition has made few compromises. It caters for quality. It will go on until May 30 and is well-worth seeing.

RJ transforms QAIA mall into investment enterprise

AMMAN (J.T.) — Royal Jordanian (RJ) the national airline has decided to transform its duty-free shops, the mall at the Queen Alia International Airport into an investment enterprise owned and operated by (RJ).

In announcing its decision Wednesday, RJ board of directors said that the mall which was formally opened last September will have independent management, but will continue to be linked financially to the RJ administration under a new set of internal instructions.

The purpose of this step, an RJ statement said, is to achieve further speed and increase productivity for the benefit of the customers and the passengers and shoppers.

This step is bound to expand the mall's operations and ensure further income of foreign currency, the statement added.

According to the announcement, the mall will from now on be under the control of a special RJ administrative committee headed by RJ's vice president for financial affairs.

The space occupied by the mall and the accompanying offices are all rented by RJ from the Civil Aviation Authority which runs the airport.

Senior RJ officials were earlier quoted as saying that the mall sells products at 15 per cent to 25 per cent cheaper than the market in Jordan and offers jewellery.

watches, toys, accessories, scented tobacco, drinks, gifts of all sorts, local handicrafts, clothes, suitcases, and other commodities like cosmetics, glasses, ties etc.

Unlike the previous duty-free shop, the mall operates 24 hours a day and allows for in-coming as well as outgoing passengers to purchase whatever they desire.

The mall was opened by His

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Three with one stone — the Israeli game

THE ISRAELI explanation for the latest upsurge of violence and mounting Palestinian casualties in the occupied territories goes that it stems from religious passions during the Holy Month of Ramadan, a show of influence by rival Palestinian groupings and a pressure tactic by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Trust the Israelis to point to anything but truth and reality. If anything, the sheer number of Palestinian casualties during the last two weeks underlines the fact that the Israeli army is having a field day, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip, where violence is described as "out of control." The situation in the thickly-populated coastal strip cannot be seen in isolation from the political developments in the overall Palestinian problem since it takes little imagination to realise that the Likud leaders who dominate the Israeli government are trying to shoot down three birds with one shot; first, they are pursuing an effort to make good their promises to quell the intifada in less than six months after taking office; second, to stifle the voice of resistance as much as possible before moving any forward from their stubborn negotiating position; and third, but not the least, to intimidate the Palestinians into accepting the Israeli version of a solution to the problem.

The chest-thumping assertion of the Israeli general in Gaza, Yitzhak Mordechai, that the occupation army will outlast the Palestinians demonstrating in the streets is anything but naive since it reflects the twisted thinking of the Israeli leadership. But, the significance of Mordechai's words sinks in when seen in the light of the call by an Israeli minister to give Jewish settlers the licence to kill Palestinians in the occupied territories. To be sure, the Israeli leaders are indeed encouraged by the finding of recent opinion polls that a majority of Israelis want tougher measures to extinguish the uprising. Very conveniently forgotten in the bargain is the fact that the polls also found that an Israeli majority is calling for dialogue with the PLO. But then, the Israeli leaders are only moving true to form in absorbing what suits them best and discarding what doesn't.

The overall picture, seen against the backdrop of the foot-dragging by the Israeli leadership in peace efforts, is one of increased bloodshed and violence and is not exactly bright for Palestinian lives in the occupied territories. The Israelis are moving fast, trying to preempt events and situations unfavourable to them while leaving the international community as helpless bystanders. Let us warn and be warned; time is the essence in the Middle East equation, and any delay, whether from the PLO, the Arabs, the U.S., the European Community, the non-aligned world or any other concerned party with influence plays right into Israel's waiting arms.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily newspaper on Wednesday reflected on the Jordanian family's observation of the 36th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's assumption of his constitutional powers. Through these powers the King was able to bring about a real cohesion among the members of the Jordanian family and to bolster ties between the leadership and people, said the paper. Over the past 36 years the Jordanian people were aware of the fact that King, through his endeavours and continued work and dedication to serve his nation, was able to overcome the numerous hardships that confronted the nation, the paper added. The true relationship between the leader and his people, noted the paper, was underlined at the monarch's meetings with notables from various provinces of Jordan over the past few days. It said that the Jordanian people take pride in their Kingdom's achievements over the past 36 years under King Hussein who continues to play a leading national role to serve his nation at all levels.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily supports the formation of the newly created national committee for the protection of consumers but says its role should not be confined to preaching people on ways of handling their own lives. Salih Abdul Samad says that what consumers need is guidance on the most proper means for protecting their interests on the one hand and the real manipulators and dishonest merchants to avoid any dealings with them on the other. It is premature to say how successful this committee will be but it is hoped that its members will help the consumers by providing information about prices and about ways to discover those merchants and dealers who are likely to cheat the public, the writer notes. Abdul Samad expresses the view that the committee will be in great need of help from the ministries of industry and trade and supply, which can provide information about quality and price of various commodities and will be in need of the media through which its mission can be carried through the members of the public.

Al Dustour daily discussed King Hussein's meetings with notables representing the Governorate of Irbid at the Royal Court Monday. It said that the meeting reaffirms the King's policy of maintaining open channels of communication with his people to know about their needs and their grievances and to help achieve their aspirations. The King's conversations with the representatives of people and his consultations with them about the future steps are bound to give a new impetus to the march towards development and modernisation, the paper added. The paper reiterated the King's statement in which he stressed that the burden is heavy but would seem lighter if all citizens participated in shouldering it with responsibility and confidence.

Too many players, but only one loser

By P.V. Vivekanand

MY BOOK of philosophy classifies problems as: 60 per cent will just fade away if you just leave them alone; 20 per cent will be solved if you put in an effort; 10 per cent need a real, hard effort; that leaves the final 10 per cent which will remain unresolved no matter how hard you try. The only problem that lingers is how you classify your problems.

It would appear that the Afghan problem belongs to the final category; or at least that is the impression that one gets from the shape of things in the region after the much-heralded Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan after 10 years of bloodshed which, by most estimates, claimed over a million Afghan lives.

The Soviet-backed government of President Najibullah has confounded Western predictions by making good its vow to defend itself against the Mujahedeen. Najibullah, having reinstated the "Allah" part of his name after relinquishing it for some time, is seeking to portray himself as a devout Muslim and alternately extending an olive branch and a gun to the rebels, whose religious fervour had always painted the Afghan conflict as a "Muslim vs. communists" war rather than a superpower proxy battle. Najibullah, obviously aware of the dire consequences of a false step, is also trying frantically to bring in deeper international involvement in the draconian task of mediating the Kabul-Mujahedeen rift; hence, his open accusations, well-founded or otherwise, of direct Pakistani military involvement in his be-leaguered country.

On the rebel side, little seems to be going right. Disorganised as they are, infighting and power struggles mark their "holy war" against the "kufar" in Kabul. Gone are their hopes pinned on toppling Najibullah in a matter of weeks after the Soviet pullout. The assault on the eastern city of Jalalabad with the aim of capturing a strategic prize has gone awry. International recognition is also hard to come by for their government-in-exile. One can understand the bitterness they feel towards the Kabul regime for the swath of blood in Afghanistan, but no one seems to have convinced them enough is enough and it is time to forget and forgive, at least for the sake of their brothers and sisters who survived the slaughter.

Those pulling the strings in Moscow and Washington are trying hard to safeguard their own interests. All indications are that the Soviet Union, having paid a very heavy price for its military involvement, wants a political solution which will, as the bottom line, ensure that whoever is in power in Kabul does not transform the country into a staunch anti-Soviet satellite. Moscow is more than willing to foot at least half the cost involved in rebuilding Afghanistan, if only to avoid a devoted anti-Communist pro-Western regime assuming power in Kabul. Worse still for Moscow is the prospect of rigid Islamic fundamentalists rearing their head to its south-west and adding to the roars of the Iranian brand of

religious fundamentalism coming from further west.

At stake for the Soviet Union is also diplomatic rapprochement with Saudi Arabia and other Islamic states, which saw Moscow's involvement in Afghanistan as an impediment to better ties.

In Washington, American policymakers seem baffled over what to do next. Indeed, they want to capitalise on the Soviet exit from Afghanistan and ensure that their almost unlimited aid and assistance to the Mujahedeen throughout the years does not go to waste; a sure prospect if Najibullah and company retains the reins of power with a "national reconciliation" between the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Mujahedeen alliance based in Pakistan. American predictions of an easy fall of Najibullah have proved wrong and now Washington faces the not-too-enviable task of trying to tame the tiger it has by the tail since the Mujahedeen are sending unmistakable growls of independent thinking to their Western supporters.

Caught in-between the superpowers and its own national interests and burdens, Pakistan is grappling with a deep split between the political and military establishments as to what approach to adopt. The government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto is anxious to get it over with and see the return home of the two and odd million Afghan refugees so that Islamabad can turn its full attention to remodelling and rebuilding Pakistan and consolidating its new-found democracy. The Pakistani military appears to have a different view of things. It cannot afford to import an impression of being weak, particularly that the Indians are flexing their muscles to the east. By the same token, the military leaders in Pakistan are anxious to ensure that the U.S. will maintain some semblance of the level of defence assistance to Pakistan as it used to at the height of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. So, the scenario warrants that the Americans get what they want in Afghanistan, or at least what the Pakistani military can contribute without ruffling too many political feathers.

The Iranians are stuck with their own share of Afghan refugees as well as Shi'ite "Jihad" fighters who seem to agree on nothing with their Pakistan-based Sunni counterparts except that Najibullah should go. It is difficult to gauge the extent of Iran's vested interests in Afghanistan, if indeed there are any at this point in time in light of the improved Soviet-Iranian ties. But Tehran is sure to pitch in and throw a big spanner in the American works if the Afghan rebels based in Iran score any kind of a military victory against Kabul. Precisely the reason why the Americans are wary of extending any meaningful help to rebels further than the Afghan side of the border with Iran.

The United Nations, having worked hard to produce the Geneva accords that led to the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, has now been turned to another bystander, particularly after the Mujahedeen left off broadside salvoes against its efforts to resurrect an Afghanistan based on a traditional communal leadership structure. Its call for "national reconciliation" and

appeal for a broad-based government in Kabul have been rejected out of hand by the Mujahedeen. Well, it is only logical that the U.N. being the neutral world organisation that it is, has to draw a line and pull back when it reaches a point where it is forced to take sides before going any further. Needless to say, even at this point, its call for a broad government can easily be construed as pro-Soviet since it is precisely the kind of solution that Moscow has been calling for.

If anything, the appeals that the U.N. relief agencies have been issuing for urgent food to feed needy Afghans in Kabul are indicative of the diminishing political role the world body plays in the quagmire.

Where does the Arab and Islamic support for the Mujahedeen fit into this scenario? Religious considerations apart, it was easy to understand and appreciate the wholehearted support from some Arab states for the Mujahedeen throughout the years since the threat was ever present of the Russian bear changing its direction and heading towards the strategic Arabian Gulf as long as Soviet policy continued to be steered by hardcore traditionalist Communist leaders in Moscow. Though it is difficult to ignore the wisdom that "old habits die hard," it is safe to say that the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev is not exactly eager to embark on another military adventure so soon after the Afghan debacle. Beset with internal unrest and preoccupied as they are with fundamental reforms in Moscow, Kremlin strategists need no reminders that it would be too expensive to entertain, let alone pursue, any military designs on the oil or the consequent strategic

Overlooked in the entire bargain is the plight of the millions of Afghan civilians who fled their homes and lands to escape the fighting and now live in squalid refugee camps in neighbouring countries. From all accounts, a majority of them could not care less who assumes power in Kabul as long as they are left to their devices to plough their land or whatever and make a living. Recently in Delhi, I asked an anti-Soviet Afghan demonstrator what exactly was he demonstrating for: "Don't ask me," he said in broken Urdu. "My family was assured of a midday meal after this rally, and that is why I am holding this banner." which, incidentally, read "death to Gorbachev" in English.

"Of course I want to go back," he said after a moment of thought. "I hope they rot in hell for the death of our millions. But that doesn't solve our problem. We have to go back and patch up our lives. But they are bloodthirsty."

Who are "they"? I asked.

There was no hesitation. "The Russians, the Americans, the Mujahedeen, the fowj (government soldiers), every last one of them. The Russians help the fowj and the Americans help the Mujahedeen. Who gets killed? The fowj and the Mujahedeen. I wish they leave us Afghans alone to settle our problems among ourselves."

I rest my case.

Figures from turbulent past still active in Turkish politics

By John Owen-Davies

Reuters

ANKARA — Major political figures from Turkey's turbulent past are looking confidently to the future as Prime Minister Turgut Ozal struggles to hold his ruling Motherland Party together.

Suleyman Demirel, prime minister for 10 of the years between 1965 and 1980 and twice ousted by the army, once again has the scent of victory.

Also back in the reckoning are staunch anti-Communist Alpaslan Turkes, Muslim fundamentalist Necmettin Erbakan and Social Democrat Bulent Ecevit, who became a national hero when he sent troops to Cyprus in 1974.

Ozal came to power in 1983, three years after a military coup. The 1980 coup was launched to end extremist political violence in the late 1970s which claimed more than 5,000 lives.

Demirel, who was among many politicians held by the army after the coup, is hoping to cash in on a humiliating defeat for Ozal's Motherland Party in local elections in March.

"Mr. Ozal's days are numbered. He cannot last much longer," said Demirel, pursuing a campaign for early general elections.

The Motherland won just over a fifth of the national vote in the municipal polls, trailing behind Demirel's centre-right True Path Party and the Social Democrat Popular Party (SHP).

Demirel, 64, said that about 100 deputies in Ozal's factionalised party were members of his old Justice Party and were ready to rejoin him.

All pre-1980 parties were dissolved by the military, which allowed only three new parties to contest the general elections in 1983.

"I don't have any ill-feeling for the military and the military does not have any ill-feeling for me," Demirel told Reuters. "I am a democrat. I believe in the power of the people. I love my people. That is the reason for my success."

In a country where two-thirds of the electorate regularly votes right of centre, Demirel, who now controls 58 seats in the 450-member parliament, believes early general elections would work to his advantage.

He firmly ruled out cooperation with Ozal, 61, his former protege, saying: "I would not do a deal with him ... we are not friends now. We just exchange hellos."

Demirel was asked if he would once again offer cabinet jobs to Turkes and Erbakan to help to ensure a workable government, as he did in 1977 when both were deputy premiers.

"I don't think there will be a necessity," he replied, adding that their right-wing parties were unlikely to poll the 10 per cent of the vote needed to gain parliamentary seats.

Senior Western diplomats, some of whom have beaten a path to Demirel's office since the March polls, said he had already

started talks with Turkes, now in his 70s.

Erbakan, 63, and to an extent Turkes, are anathema to the army which regards itself as guardian of the democratic and secular vision of modern Turkey's founder, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

Erbakan's Welfare Party (RP) took 9.8 per cent of the vote in March, followed by Ecevit's Democratic Left Party with 8.9 per cent and Turkes's Nationalists with 4.1 per cent.

Such small but significant support could help any of the three major parties to gain a parliamentary majority, for which about one-third of the national vote is needed.

Turkes is identified with the Grey Wolves, an underground rightist group blamed for some of the fiercest extremist street battles of the 1970s.

"In the 1970s, universities in Turkey were organised for a Communist uprising," Turkes told Reuters late last year.

"Communism is an ideology. Only a stronger ideology can beat it, hence the setting up of the Grey Wolves. But it was infiltrated by intelligence agents and the fighting started," he said. The Grey Wolf is the symbol of Turkish nationalism.

Ecevit, 64, who ordered Turkish troops into north Cyprus in 1974 after a short-lived Greek-inspired coup in Nicosia, sees himself as standard-bearer of

Turkey's true Social Democrats.

He alternated three times as prime minister with Demirel in the 1970s during a period of weak coalition governments and has refused to enter any deal with the SHP, which embraces leftists.

But most political eyes are on Demirel, who draws massive crowds in the countryside.

"I am not saying that I never made mistakes," said Demirel, forced into a humiliating foreign debt rescheduling in 1979-80.

Asked if his return would worry foreign bankers, he said:

"They are not unhappy with us.... We are conservatives and we have a great respect for the fact that everybody should do as they want, and we have great respect for ownership."

board of directors, noted that

Malwal's newspaper

has been

among

the

leaders

in

the

struggle

for

human

rights

in

Sudan

democracy, at least twice, perhaps more, that yearning for democracy has been subverted by what I call the centralists, the people who want to keep the status quo which colonialism had left the Sudan in," Malwal said.

There's been a cycle of power brokers that "we hope strong democratic nations like the United States would help us break out of," he said.

"We have spent our young life

as

a nation

changing

from

military

dictatorship

into

multi-party

EN BREF

Les Etats-Unis menacent l'OMS

Le secrétaire d'Etat américain a menacé lundi de couper les fonds de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS), si l'OMS n'était admise comme membre. James Baker a rappelé que les Etats-Unis étaient "catégoriquement opposés" à une telle éventualité qui selon lui causerait "du tort" aux processus de paix au Proche-Orient. "Ainsi, qu'un système des Nations-Unies", a déclaré Jean de la Ligne amba à Washington à qualifié mardi de "profondément répréhensible" les déclarations de M. Baker, qui font suite à la demande d'adhésion à l'OMS formulée par l'OLP. La contribution américaine à l'Organisation mondiale de la santé est estimée à près de 74 millions de dollars pour 1990, soit le quart du budget ordinaire de l'organisation.

Le Sud-Yémen souhaite adhérer au CCA

Le ministre sud-yéménite des Affaires étrangères, M. Abdel Aziz Dali, a affirmé lundi à Caire que son pays souhaitait se joindre à la Jordanie, l'Egypte, l'Irak et le Yémen du Nord au sein du Conseil de coopération arabe (CCA). La déclaration de M. Aziz Dali faisait suite à un entretien de plus de deux heures avec son homologue égyptien, M. Esmat Abd el Meguid.

Appel au cessez-le-feu au Soudan

Le colonel John Garang, commandant en chef de l'Armée populaire de libération du Soudan (SPLA) a appelé lundi le gouvernement de Khartoum à observer un cessez-le-feu tout au long du mois de mai. Favorable à des négociations avec le pouvoir, le colonel Garang a assorti son offre de plusieurs conditions dont l'absence de mouvement des troupes pendant la trêve.

Il était une fois Sergio Leone

Le cinéaste italien Sergio Leone, père du "western spaghetti", est décédé d'une crise cardiaque dimanche à Rome. Né en 1929, il avait débuté trente ans plus tôt dans le cinéma art en réalisant un péplum: "Les derniers jours de Pompei". Dans les années 1960, il avait donné un nouveau souffle au western, alors en perte de vitesse. L'heure du triomphe devait sonner en 1968 avec "Il était une fois dans l'Ouest", premier film d'une série qu'il poursuivit avec "Il était une fois la révolution" (1971), puis "Il était une fois l'Amérique" (1984). Depuis, Sergio Leone s'était lancé dans un ambitieux projet: une reconstitution de la bataille de Stalingrad.

Une ville d'Iran envahie par des papillons

Des milliers de papillons migrateurs ont envahi le week-end dernier une petite ville du nord-est de l'Iran, proche de la frontière soviétique. La densité d'insectes a considérablement gêné la circulation dans la nuit de dimanche à lundi. Selon des agronomes iraniens, la sécheresse du printemps pourrait être à l'origine de ce "raid inopiné".

Le perroquet interdit de séjour au Koweit

Pattada non grata. Le Koweit vient d'interdire l'introduction et l'élevage du perroquet à l'intérieur de ses frontières. Motif: ce drôle d'oiseau est susceptible de véhiculer sous ses plumes plusieurs virus transmissibles aux poètes d'élevages, qui représentent 40% de la consommation locale.

Sheffield: Liverpool dépose

Liverpool a accepté de rejoindre dimanche prochain sa demi-finale de coupe d'Angleterre de football contre Nottingham Forest, interrompue le 15 avril à Sheffield, par le mort de 95 spectateurs. La rencontre se disputera sur la pelouse de l'OLD Trafford à Manchester.

Un poids lourd qui pèse 22 millions de dollars

Le boxeur américain Mike Tyson, champion du monde des poids lourds, ne bat pas que ses adversaires: il pulvérise aussi les prix. Avec la somme astronomique de 22 133 333 de dollars de gains en 1988, il est sans conteste le sportif le plus payé de la planète. Le rapport entre les "salaires" et le temps passé sur les ringues constitue lui aussi un record. Le boxeur new-yorkais a accumulé son magot en trois rencontres, soit sept rounds. Qui dit mieux?

Fêtes... et devoirs

Jour J moins deux pour la fin du Ramadan. Dès samedi, l'immense majorité des Jordaniens renouera avec l'authentique petit déjeuner et surtout avec le repas de la mi-journée. Fête gastronomique, "Id al-Fitar" cime aussi avec devoirs familiaux et déjà pour certains avec préparation de pèlerinage à la Mecque, en juillet prochain.

"Samedi sera un jour de grandes réjouissances". A l'instar de plus de 90% des Jordaniens, Ahmed, employé de banque à Amman, attend désormais avec impatience le premier jour de l'après Ramadan. Au terme de vingt-neuf jours de jeûne, il va célébrer le "Id al-Saghir" (petite fête) ou "Id al-Fitr", comme on l'appelle ici. Une manifestation qui déneuve l'une des plus honorées de l'Islam et qui se traduira par trois jours de congés pour les salariés du Royaume.

"La journée débutera aux alentours de 5h30 par une prière spéciale à la mosquée", explique Fouad J. al-Kayed, du ministère des Affaires religieuses. Rares seront ceux qui manqueront ce premier rendez-vous collectif. "On retrouvera les amis, soutient Ahmed, et ce sera à qui portera les plus beaux habits".

La fête ne fera alors que commencer. Une fois rentré chez soi, chacun s'installera devant un

(A.R.)

36 ans de règne

Hussein, l'infatigable

L'Egypte relevait de la souveraineté de chaque Etat.

Sollicité par les Etats-Unis et Israël pour des négociations directes dans le cadre d'un règlement du conflit israélo-arabe, le monarque jordanien a provoqué, en rompant avec la Cisjordanie, le coup de théâtre d'Alger où l'OLP a reconnu les résolutions 242 et 338 du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU. Lancé au sommet d'Amman, son slogan pour la compréhension et l'entente s'est concrétisé par une attitude arabe unifiée en faveur d'une conférence internationale de paix. Sa dernière initiative unitaire réside dans la création du Conseil de coopération arabe (CCA). Le roi Hussein y voit les jalons d'un marché commun, à l'instar de la monarchie irakienne en 1958.

Ouvrant sans cesse pour la réconciliation des frères ennemis irakien et syrien, il a été et reste, au côté de l'Arabie Saoudite, l'artisan du rapprochement en codis entre Damas et le Caire et de la réintégration progressive de l'Egypte au sein de la Ligue arabe. Dominant le ton, Amman a été la première à renouer avec le Caire. C'est sous l'impulsion du roi Hussein que le soumet arabe de novembre 1987, réuni dans la capitale jordanienne, a en effet admis que le rétablissement des relations diplomatiques avec

Nabil Rached.

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L'enjoliveur des Mercedes

Intérieur cuir ou velours, télévision, réfrigérateur, téléphone...

Depuis un an et demi, l'entreprise Fast automobile transforme de "simples" Mercedes en limousines de cinq à six mètres de long. Sa principale clientèle: les riches familles des pays du Golfe, mais aussi la haute société jordanienne, qui lui confie la réparation ou le "lifting" de ses voitures.

Prenez une Mercedes de n'importe quel modèle et coupez-la franchement en deux. Préparez ensuite une troisième pièce, d'un mètre de long, comprenant deux portières, un chassis et un toit. Placez-la entre les deux morceaux du véhicule initial, et assembliez-les. Ajoutez encore à l'intérieur deux banquettes en vis-à-vis, puis encastrez comme bon vous semble un bar avec comptoir en bois, une télévision, un téléphone, une chaîne hi-fi et, si ça vous tente, un mini-réfrigérateur. Liez enfin le tout avec un beau cuir ou le velours de la meilleure qualité.

La recette de la limousine n'a plus de secret pour la société Fast. Depuis fin 1987, elle fait même la fortune de cette petite entreprise familiale, installée à la zone industrielle du wadi Sir. A la cadence de deux métamorphoses par mois, l'atelier des Khoury Père et fils a pris désormais son rythme de croisière. Atout maître de la compagnie: l'absence totale de concurrence régionale. "Nous sommes les seuls à proposer un tel service au Proche-Orient, sinon même au Moyen-Orient", souligne Maurice S. Khoury, qui, à 25 ans, cumule les fonctions de vice-président de la société et de responsable de la bonne marche de l'usine.

Créée par son père en octobre 1986, la société ne s'est lancée dans cette aventure qu'un an plus tard. "A l'origine, nous voulions ouvrir un garage plus sophistiqué que ceux qui existent en Jordanie, poursuit Maurice Khoury. Avec 25 ans d'expérience au Liban derrière nous, le pari ne comportait pas trop de risques".

Munie d'une licence octroyée

La visite de Yasser Arafat à Paris

Clarification et caducité

Yasser Arafat a qualifié "d'utilité et réussie" son entretien de plus d'une heure et demi avec François Mitterrand, mardi à Paris. Le président français a pour sa part indiqué sa "satisfaction" tout en demandant au chef de l'OLP de clarifier la position de la centrale palestinienne sur le droit à l'existence d'Israël. M. Arafat devait également rencontrer Michel Rocard hier après-midi.

Point culminant du "Id al-Fitar": le repas de midi. "Chez presque tout le monde, on mangera un mansaf, le plat national jordanien", poursuit-il. On le dégusterà en famille ou le partagera avec les voisins et les amis, comme c'est encore le cas dans de nombreux villages. Parmi les invités figurent souvent quelques musiciens, qui animent un début de fête villageoise.

A l'excitation, se mêle le devoir familial. "La fin du jeûne doit s'accompagner pour tout musulman d'une pensée pour sa famille, au sens le plus large du terme," insiste Fouad al-Kayed.

Une pensée active, qui commande de rendre visite à ses parents, ses frères et sœurs... "Je dois aller saluer cinquante personnes", explique Ahmed. Depuis ma mère, qui habite près de Tafich, jusqu'à des cousins de Salt". Sans oublier, à chaque voyage, d'offrir un peu d'argent à ceux qui en ont le plus besoin.

La fête ne fera alors que commencer. Une fois rentré chez soi, chacun s'installera devant un

Position qui répond aux préoccupations d'Israël et de la diaspora juive, qui estiment que ce document stipule la destruction par épées de l'Etat hébreu.

Selon le chef de l'OLP, la charte fondamentale palestinienne est "dépassée de fait". Une "caducité" que Yasser Arafat a affirmé et répétée tout au long des entretiens qu'il a eus pendant deux jours avec les responsables politiques français. Qualifiant "d'utilité et réussi" son tête-à-tête avec François Mitterrand, il a également estimé que cette rencontre devrait "donner une nouvelle impulsion" à un règlement pacifique du conflit israélo-arabe.

Yasser Arafat a été reçu mardi après-midi par le ministre des Affaires étrangères, Roland Dumas, puis par le premier secrétaire du Parti socialiste, Pierre Mauroy. Après ses rencontres hier matin avec une délégation du Parti communiste, puis de parlementaires français, il devait s'entretenir avec le premier ministre, Michel Rocard.

Le président François Mitterrand a donné acte mardi à Yasser Arafat du tourment amorcé par l'OLP depuis novembre 1988 en faveur de son règlement pacifique du conflit israélo-palestinien. Premier chef d'Etat d'un pays membre du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU à recevoir officiellement le leader de la centrale palestinienne, M. Mitterrand a néanmoins précisé à son interlocuteur que la communauté internationale attendait de lui un certain nombre de clarifications avant de l'agréer totalement.

Le président français a ainsi noté, selon le porte-parole de l'Elysée, que "le maintien de l'OLP, la position à critiquer l'initiative du président Mitterrand. L'ancien premier ministre, Jacques Chirac, a estimé lundi depuis Boston que "le rôle du mouvement pour la paix au Proche-Orient ne passe pas par l'OLP mais par le chef du

gouvernement israélien Yitzhak Shamir". Valery Giscard d'Estaing s'est quant à lui borné à "regretter" le caractère officiel de l'événement.

Quoi qu'il en soit, ce voyage de quarante-huit heures à Paris représente une nouvelle victoire diplomatique de l'OLP. Victoire qui donne de nouveaux arguments aux pacifistes israéliens. Bien que M. Shamir l'ait qualifiée "d'atteinte à l'amitié entre Israël et la France", la rencontre Arafat-Mitterrand a fait encore progresser la reconnaissance de la centrale palestinienne comme interlocuteur véritable. Elle place le gouvernement de Tel Aviv dans une situation inconfortable au moment même où les Etats-Unis lui demandent de fournir une présentation détaillée, sous deux mois, de sa proposition d'élections dans les territoires occupés. (D'après agences).

Mots croisés

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A									
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Horizontalement.

1: Font vivre. 2: Elle fut d'or; enlevé. 3: Commun dans la vallée du Jourdain; partie indivisible. 4: Demeure animale. 5: Attaché; fin d'année; article. 6: Initiative de défense stratégique; à la gauche du fil. 7: Note: saisons. 8: Pris par les anthropologues. 9: Sont ainsi. 10: L'information doit l'être, forme d'avoir.

(Solution ci-dessous)

SORTIR

Ramadan

Premier marché international



"La Palestine", la Tunisie, le Pakistan participent jusqu'au week end prochain au premier marché international d'Amman, qui se tient au "Centre d'exposition" sur la route de l'aéroport. Au côté des exposants jordaniens, les ambassades des trois "pays invités" proposent quelques uns de leurs produits locaux. A défaut de trouver son bonheur culinaire, vestimentaire ou mobilier auprès de l'un ou l'autre des quelque cents exposants, on peut utilement s'arrêter au stand de l'ambassade de Palestine... et découvrir la culture de l'Intifada: Pommes de terre hérissées de clous, pierres (qui remplacent parfois les pompons des keffiehs) et autres "armes", symboles du soulèvement palestinien dans les territoires occupés (notre photo). On peut également faire une halte devant une grande scène, installée au centre de l'immense hangar, et écouter les groupes folkloriques qui s'y produisent chaque soir devant plus de 10 000 spectateurs. On peut enfin noter dans son agenda que le Centre international abritera le 10 juillet le 20 anniversaire de l'armée du royaume, et que s'y tiendra du 20 juillet au 20 août une "funny cars exhibition" d'une cinquantaine de voitures européennes et américaines revues et corrigées par les caprices de leurs propriétaires.

A L'AFFICHE

CINEMA

La rose pourpre du Caire

De Woody Allen, avec Mia Farrow, Jeff Daniels et Danny Aiello.

L'extraordinaire aventure de Cécilia, servante sans le sou dans une petite ville des Etats-Unis à l'époque de la grande crise. Pour échapper à la grisaille de la vie quotidienne, elle va chaque jour au cinéma. Son film favori: "La rose pourpre du Caire", une comédie romantique dont l'acteur principal s'évade un soir pour la rencontrer...

Centre américain, jeudi 4 mai à 16h00 (en anglais).

Bill Cosby

L'acteur américain exprime, par sketches interposés de course, l'incommensurable joie qu'il éprouve à avoir 49 ans. Et ça dure plus d'une heure...

Centre américain, mardi 9 mai à 19h00 (en anglais).

Ciné-club

En raison de Ramadan, le cinéma propose que deux séances (20h00 et 21h30) aujourd'hui et demain. A partir de samedi, retour aux horaires habituels (films respectivement à 13h00, 15h00, 17h00, 19h00 et vendredi 5 mai à 17h15).

Solution des mots croisés

Horizontalement.

S. African weapons industry slackens

By Arthur Max
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — The 25-year-old arms embargo against South Africa has been beaten by cheating, smuggling and legal loopholes, but it still has stunted the growth of South Africa's military, according to a book published Wednesday.

Although it claims to be self-sufficient, the South African arms industry "owes its existence to foreign technology," most of it acquired legally, according to "embargo disimplemented," a study by Sigma Landgren of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

But no matter how inefficient, the embargo remained one of the few military sanctions which can be imposed against South Africa, and is valuable as a political statement expressing world condemnation of the system of racial segregation, Landgren said.

The United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, France, Israel and Italy were among the most helpful to South Africa's military, according to the study.

In the latest example of cloak-and-dagger acquisitions, French police arrested three members of a Northern Irish Protestant militia and a U.S. businessman last Saturday as they delivered stolen parts of a blowpipe missile launcher to a South African diplomat.

British news reports said the state-owned Armscor, the armaments corporation of South Africa, apparently supplied small arms or cash to Protestant extremists in exchange for blueprints of sophisticated British weaponry.

The United Nations imposed a voluntary arms embargo Aug. 7, 1963 on South Africa and made it mandatory in 1977. Sanctions were tightened in 1984 with a resolution discouraging countries from buying South African-pro-



duced weapons.

The arms ban often was ineffective, and even spurred the South Africans to build up their own arms industry, the study said.

But it also deprived Pretoria of updated weapons systems, restricted its access to new technologies and curtailed its supply of spare parts.

The embargo "has been a limiting factor to some extent in South Africa's efforts to expand its military strength," said the study, citing U.S. congressional testimony.

The study also quoted a 1983 U.N. report that buying smuggled or black market weapons added 20 to 100 per cent to the cost of arms procurements.

But no matter how inefficient, the embargo remained one of the few military sanctions which can be imposed against South Africa, and is valuable as a political statement expressing world condemnation of the system of racial segregation.

The embargo can be legally circumvented by importing civilian products with military applications, such as electronics and telecommunications gear, it said.

Nuclear technology was one area where the embargo failed to stop South African advances, the study said.

By the time the U.N. ordered a halt to nuclear cooperation in 1977, the study said, South Africa had acquired weapons-grade know-how to go with its vast uranium resources, the world's second largest reserves.

تحت رعاية معالي وزير السياحة
الى
المهرجان البلغاري

افتتاح من اول أيام عيد المطر بلباك ١٥ / ٥ / ٨٩
٨٩ / ٥ / ١٥ حشد كبير من الفنانين والفنانين المغاربة
يقدمون لكم على مدى عشرة أيام حلقات عالمية
وأحدث الاستعراضات المليئة بالرقصة في أجواء مليئة أحذية

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EYEWITNESS Israel delegates have worked diligently to get on the airwaves and in print so they can tell as many people as possible about what they saw and learned in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

May delegate Eileen Flanagan, of New Haven, Connecticut, had articles about the uprising published in the national newsmagazine *In These Times*, Philadelphia's Irish Edition, and a local foreign affairs newsletter. Another May delegate, Dan Misich, of Oakland, California, wrote an article for *Stormwarnings*, the publication of the Jesuit Volunteer Corps-Southwest.

June delegates have also been active. Bob Anderson has appeared on Pittsburgh radio talkshows and had articles in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, The *News Courier*, the University of Pittsburgh's newspaper, and the *Vietnam Veterans' newsletter*.

David Barsamian of Boulder, Colorado, was interviewed by radio stations Portland, Oregon and Santa Barbara, California, for a year-end summary of the uprising. And the University of Buffalo's *Generation* magazine published an illustrated four-page article about Craig Mokhiber's trip.

From the July observers, Mari Alexa-Allen, of North East, Pennsylvania, wrote an article for the newspaper of the Episcopal Diocese of Northwest Pennsylvania. Gary Murrell's op-ed piece appeared in the December 6 issue of the University of Oregon's *Daily Emerald*; Larry Pagnoni, of Richmond, Virginia, received the city's "Human Rights of the Year" award in December; and an article by Maggie Meehan Beller, of Charleston, West Virginia, appeared in the January 1 issue of the *Bluefield Daily Telegraph*.

Ron Zirpoli, who lives in Atlanta and Philadelphia, has developed contacts with many press people in both cities, using slides of his trip to break the ice. In Atlanta, he spoke with reporters and columnists at CNN, WGST, The Atlanta Constitution, and The Atlanta Journal. In Philadelphia, Zirpoli met with a WEBS radio reporter, freelance writer Kathy Hart, Philadelphia Daily News writer, the Philadelphia Inquirer's Sunday magazine photo editor, members of the Inquirer's editorial board, and with members of the Association of Black Journalists. In addition, he participated in a forum broadcast four times on the Interfaith Cable Network and appeared on a cable television programme in New York City with Andrew Courtney, another July delegate.

From the August delegation,

Intifadah reaches the U.S. press

MILITARY BASE CLOSINGS: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CONVERSION

SOJOURNERS
AN INDEPENDENT CHRISTIAN MONTHLY

\$2.75 APRIL 1989

PALESTINE

WITH STONES, TAX RESISTANCE,
BOYCOTTS, STRIKES, AND FLAGS,
THE INTIFADA CONFRONTS THE
WORLD'S FOURTH LARGEST
MILITARY POWER. PALESTINIANS
ARE WORKING TO SHAKE OFF
THE ISRAELI OCCUPATION
AND TO BUILD A NEW
STATE THAT WILL
LIVE IN PEACE
WITH ISRAEL.



Cover of April 1989 Sojourners magazine featuring articles and photos by November delegate Vicki Kemper

Rebecca Neale of New Jersey wrote an article for the Burlington County Times. Phyllis Maisel of Punta Gorda, Florida, has been on several television and radio shows and has been featured in recent articles in the St. Petersburg Times, Bradenton Herald, and Charlotte Sun. She has also written two articles for the national APCE Advocate (Association of Presbyterian Church Educators). Norman Finkelstein, of Brooklyn, New York, has been a guest on many radio programmes, including the widely heard Barry Gray Show, and in Canada he gave several interviews and participated in a debate on CBC. Finally, Jacqueline Muth, of Durham, North Carolina, has appeared on radio and television programmes in

Columbus, Ohio; Huntington, West Virginia; and Chapel Hill, North Carolina; and has written articles for newspapers in Huntington, Chapel Hill and Raleigh. An article in the Huntington Herald Dispatch generated a heated debate during the last weeks of 1988.

Harriet Katz, a Los Angeles member of the peace activists delegation, did a moving Christmas day report for radio station KPFK about a family she had visited in Bethlehem. During the report, Katz said of the people gathered at the "home" of her Palestinian host, "Their fervent desire for peace filled the room." "We want to live with the Jewish people in peace, but not without our freedom," said her host.

"We have lost our land, our rights, our security, and now we are losing our children. We would like to stop losing these things," the host told Katz. "People are giving everything to the intifada — we have nothing now but the 1988."

Ruth Benn, of New York City, wrote a four-page article titled "The Occupation Must End" for the March issue of The Nonviolent Activist, the magazine of War Resisters League; Jane Wolfe, of Little Rock, had an article in the December 25 issue of the Arkansas Democrat; and Walt Miller, of Pullman, Oregon, was featured in a December 13 Evergreen article about the Palestine-Israel conflict. The issue also featured poetry by student delegate Jacqueline Lailey — *Eyewitness Israel report*.

'Our Nature' versus 'law of the jungle'

Mounting international concern about the Amazon forest has prompted President Sarney to set out a "hands off" approach to the issue, insisting on Brazil's right to manage what he sees as its own affair.

By Carlos Castilho

BRASILIA — Four months after the murder of the rubber-tapper leader, Francisco "Chico" Mendes Filho, his murderers still go free.

But the cause which he championed has become headline news in newspapers throughout the world, provoking several international summit meetings on the future of the Amazon forest. It has also brought the debate on ecology to the centre of Brazilian politics.

The National Council of Rubber-Tappers, the body founded by Chico Mendes to represent almost 100,000 casual labourers and to preserve the native trees of the forest, has already been put forward for the Nobel Peace prize in 1989 by the Italian Environmental League.

Despite the widespread support for the rubber-tappers, and the Indians of the forest, many believe that "the law of the jungle" will continue to rule in Brazilian Amazonia, for as long as the death squads and landowners accused of the crimes go unpunished.

For within the jungle itself, Mendes' friends and successors continue to be persecuted. Osmarino Alves, the new leader of the rubber-tappers, was the target of a shooting attempt at the end of March in Acre province;

fortunately, he escaped.

After this murder attempt the rubber-tappers decided that they would no longer have one person at their head — in order to thwart the hired assassins contracted to kill their leaders.

The "hit list", according to the Missionary Council for Indian Peoples, an organ of the Catholic Church, already runs to more than 220 names. Among them is Moacir Grech, the Bishop of Rio Branco, the capital of Acre.

The mounting domestic and world concern about the Amazon prompted by these events has led President José Sarney to launch a counter-offensive in response to what he sees as the "internationalisation" of a national issue.

Speaking in Brasilia in mid-April, he declared: "The Amazon is ours". He rejected the interference of "great powers or international organisations" that would "dictate to us how to defend what is ours to defend."

Imperialism

Many in Brazil agree with Sarney. They view international interest in the Amazon as an "imperialist" attempt to cash in on its abundant resources.

This harks back to the stand of the Brazilian left of the 1960s after the controversial U.S. futurist, Hermann Kahn, and his Hudson Institute put forward the idea of creating an enormous Trans-Amazonian.



Undated file photo of Brazilian ecologist Francisco Mendes, his two children and wife.

Amazon lake in order to facilitate foreign access to the mineral riches of the jungle.

Today, it has become the rallying cry for President Sarney's plan for the Amazon rainforest: "Nossa Natureza" — Our Nature.

It is headed by General Bayma Denis, the government's principal military advisor and head of the National Security Council.

However, to some critics, the armed forces as defenders of the environment seems to contradict their leading role in the 1960s in opening roads into the jungle — such as the now-abandoned Trans-Amazonian.

In announcing *Our Nature*, the government said that the area of the Amazon which had been deforested was 5 per cent (about 252,000 square kilometres) of the total area of 3.7 million square kilometres.

But this calculation is contested by Brazilian scientists, who denounce what they see as the manipulation of numbers. The World Bank continues to speak of deforestation of 12 per cent.

The *Our Nature* programme says it aims to create six forest and biological reserves, restrict the use by gold miners of mercury (which has severely polluted groundwater in some areas), reduce logging of trees and revise the laws concerning Indian reservations.

Again many critics challenge both the Brazilian government's

and Miller were printed in The Herald and the Idahonian/Daily News.

As news editor of Sojourners magazine, Vicki Kemper, of Washington, D.C., coordinated a special April issue, whose focus and cover story are devoted to Palestine. J. Dennis Marker, also of Washington, has done interviews with The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Christian Science Monitor, Monitor Radio, The Miami Herald, and National Public Radio. Finally, Connie Hogarth, of White Plains, New York, had a piece about Palestinian life published in the December 21 *Gannett Westchester Newspapers*. In particular, she wrote about Jabalia refugee camp in Gaza where she spent several days with a Palestinian family.

During military-imposed curfews, when "everyone must stay indoors, sometimes for weeks, ... phones and electricity are cut off. The only phone working is at the small clinic run by UNRWA."

"The only way to deal with life and death emergencies is for neighbours to break curfew to get on rooftops, or to hang on the walls, creating a human telephone until the message reaches the clinic where the sole ambulance can respond, if it isn't too late. This is the kind of hell reminiscent of South Africa. But it also builds an extraordinary unity among people under oppression."

Hogarth concluded in her article:

"The intifada will not go away. The shaking off of the occupation will continue, I am certain, until the Palestinian inalienable right of self-determination and independent political existence on Palestinian soil is recognised."

Regarding U.S. policy toward the conflict, Emerson said, "As long as this country supplies foreign aid to Israel, we are a participant in violations of international human rights laws."

The recent student delegation has produced accounts of its fact-finding tour on radio and in newspapers in Ohio, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Steve Sosebee, of Kent, Ohio, wrote an op-ed piece in the Akron Beacon-Journal and was interviewed on a local radio station in January; Bruce Nestor, of Iowa City, wrote an article in The Progressive News; and Wie-Ling Huber, of Madison, Wisconsin, coordinated a feature article and centre-spread about her trip to the occupied territories in the February 27 issue of The Madison Insurgent. The issue also featured poetry by student delegate Jacqueline Lailey — *Eyewitness Israel report*.

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Moroccans make world's tallest minaret even higher

By Jonathan Clayton
Reuter

CASABLANCA — Moroccan workmen building the Grand Hassan II Mosque in Casablanca have begun the tricky task of making the world's tallest minaret 28 metres higher.

The minaret stands on top of the unfinished mosque, dominating the skyline in Morocco's biggest and busiest city and visible from 50 kilometres away.

After King Hassan II visited the site in December, it was decided to raise the minaret from 172 metres to 200 metres.

"His Majesty felt it was not quite high enough. That it was not in proportion with the rest of the mosque. He suggested a few other improvements, too," said a City Hall representative.

On top of the minaret a laser beam will pierce the night sky, pointing in the direction of Mecca.

Workmen have begun breaking the dome on top of the minaret to allow it to be built higher.

The work could take months, but the original plan of completing the mosque for King Hassan's 60th birthday on July 9 was abandoned long ago.

"That is a dream that is now impossible to achieve," the representative said. Intricate carvings and hand-tilings by Moroccan

masons and master craftsmen inside the mosque could take 18 months to complete.

About 4,000 workers toil round the clock — even during the current month of Ramadan — to finish the building as soon as possible.

The mosque will be the largest in the world outside Islam's holy places in Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia.

Designed by French architect Michel Pinseau, a personal friend of the king, the mosque will be 200 metres long, 100 metres wide, and 60 metres high.

It will accommodate 100,000 worshippers, 20,000 inside and 80,000 in a huge courtyard outside. There will be a separate prayer hall for women, a religious school, a museum and a library.

The mosque faces directly toward the sea and dykes have been built to hold back the sea while the building is completed. They will then be removed and the building will appear to float on water.

Breakers have been built to ensure waves do not rock the building.

The mosque is the most ambitious non-military construction project ever undertaken in the country. It is also one of the most expensive.

Estimates of its cost range as high as \$360 million — one tenth of the government's entire budget for 1989 and ten times capital expenditure in the health sector this year.

Much of the money was raised by a controversial public donation campaign. At its peak last summer, the country was awash with rumours of officials badgering people into paying more than they wished.

The ministry of interior denied the allegations, saying investigations found no such cases.

King Hassan personally contributed \$800,000 to the fund.

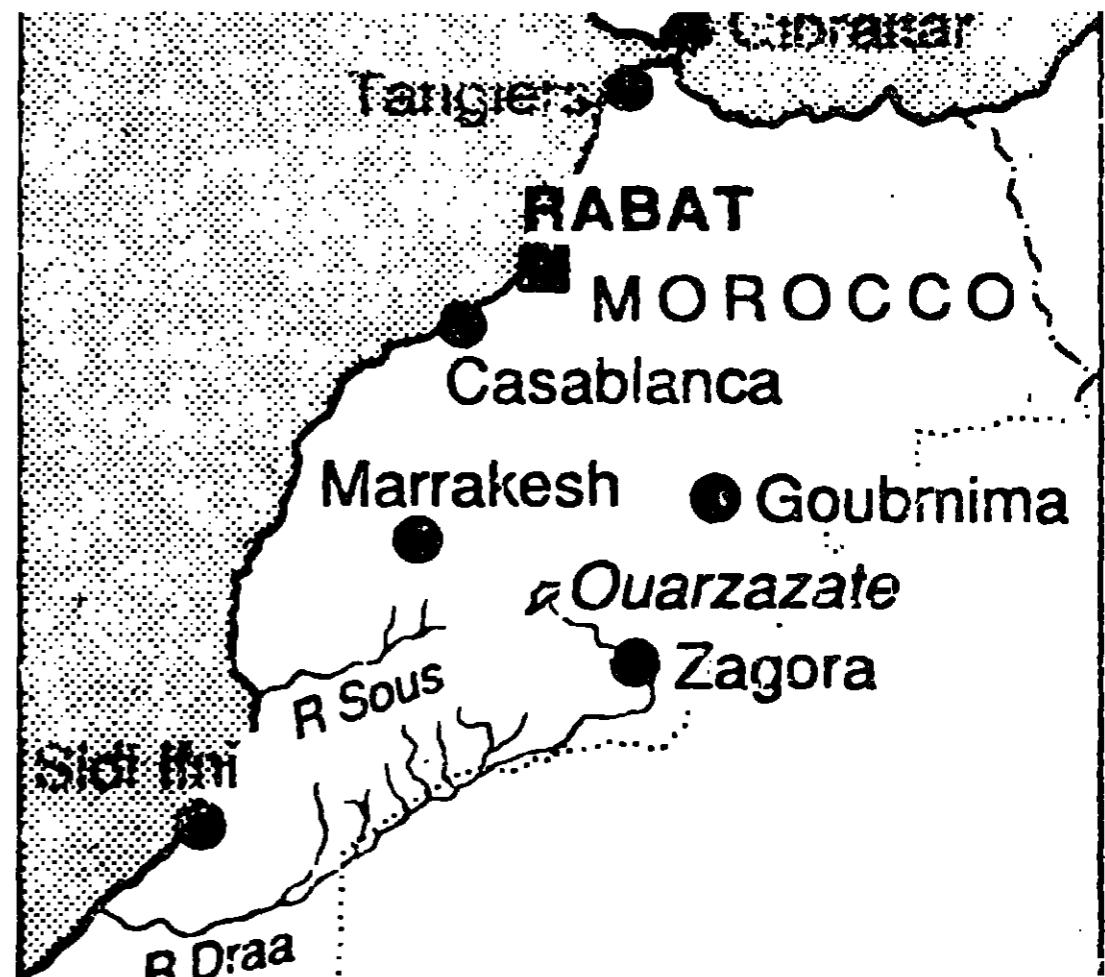
"Your contributions, even of a dirham (about 12 cents), will mean that you have built a mosque," he said.

Gifts from Saudi Arabia, other Gulf nations and from private individuals are also helping to pay. Former French Interior Minister Charles Pasqua donated \$8,200 during a recent holiday in Morocco.

Other visiting politicians have done likewise.

Casablanca already has about 300 mosques, but city officials say the Hassan II mosque will become the focal point of the country's commercial capital.

Nearby slums are to be demolished and the city's main avenue extended up to the entrance of the mosque.



Focus on People Priorities for our future

By Mariam M. Shahin

This week Dr. Najwa Khuri-Bulos, a Jordanian pediatrician, talks to Focus on People about ways to ensure "quality control" over medical treatment.

Born in Jerusalem and raised in Nablus and Ramallah, where she graduated from the Friends School for Girls, Khuri-Bulos attended the American University in Beirut (AUB), with the intention of becoming an M.D. After receiving her B.Sc and M.Sc with distinction from the AUB she went on to receive her doctorate, specialising in pediatrics, from Yale University. She also specialised in the field of infectious diseases at the University of Colorado, where she sat for the U.S. Medical Board Examination.

Determined from the very beginning on public service, Khuri-Bulos joined the staff of the pediatric department at the University of Jordan Hospital in 1976. Between 1983-1984 she became chairperson of the department of pediatrics. She also holds a teaching post as associate professor at the university.

Facing no particular difficulties in reaching such a position, Khuri-Bulos feels that, "although a woman may not always have the same opportunities as a man to obtain a particular position, once she gets there she is unlikely to face discrimination because of her gender."

On her service with Jordan's Medical Board Examinations, Khuri-Bulos explains: "We had to introduce Jordan's board exams, not to 'fail' anyone, but rather to ensure a certain quality of medical attention, to safeguard the patients."

Asked about the rapid advancement in the medical field and how countries like Jordan are coping, she notes: "When I first came back to Jordan in 1976 we only had one medical conference a year, now we have at least once a month, so that is already a tremendous improvement." Since the conferences are always well attended, chances are that they will increase according to demand.

"Asked about malpractice suits in Jordan Khuri-Bulos laments: 'In the United States malpractice suits have become completely out of hand. Doctors feel harassed and the maliciousness they are often attacked which makes many stop wanting to practice medicine at all. This precedent in the U.S. should not be followed by Jordan. People must understand that doctors are people and not magicians. Not everything is in our hands. There must be protection for both patients and physicians."

Jordan's Medical Association is responsible for deliberating and dealing with malpractice cases. According to Khuri-Bulos, "medical competence is beyond physicians. Equipments, laboratories, X-ray machines, information facilities are all major factors in the quality of the practice."

Although Jordan's hospitals still have some way to go before they reach their counterparts in (particularly) the Western world, they have made tremendous improvements over the last fifteen odd years. "Fifteen years ago we were working with the most rudimentary tools of technology, we have come a long way. We should not expect to be like the United States, but we should be working towards that, and we are."

One of the areas Khuri-Bulos believes changes could be made at a faster pace in the field of team work or the multi-disciplinary approach. "It is absolutely necessary that we have our patients examined by a group of doctors with different specialities if we are to improve the quality of medical services in Jordan."

One of Jordan's landmarks in medicine that Khuri-Bulos proudly points to is an almost 100 per cent success in the country's drive to prevent diseases through immunisation. In 1978 only 20-30 per cent of Jordanian children benefited from immunisation, while today almost 95 per cent of them do.

Khuri-Bulos believes that working at the University Hospital has benefited her a great deal. In a "teaching environment, physicians are forced to look at things more critically. Student's questions propel the professors to do research and self analysis. One must not forget that the first class of M.Ds graduated from the University of Jordan in 1978."

Asked about cooperation and collaboration among medical staff in public hospitals Khuri-Bulos feels that there is a sufficient degree of both. "Between Al Bashir, King Hussein Medical Centre and the University of Jordan's Hospital there is both cooperation and collaboration and this will be strengthened by the newly founded National Health Institute, which will act as a catalyst."

Hospitals in Jordan have been awarded top priority on the national level in the last few years. Now we have well built hospitals and well-trained and educated staff, the only area we still need more locally trained people is in the para-medical field. Our eyes have been opened to critical thought and they cannot be closed. Research, even if on a relatively small scale has become increasingly important to Jordanian physicians."

While Khuri-Bulos attends several medical conferences abroad each year she is well aware that most of her colleagues who work in hospitals or in private practices are not able to do so. "Thus we have to bring lecturers to Jordan; we have to hold more workshops and seminars right here."

Asked about the immediate problems she faces in dealing with parents of young patients she carefully notes that, "a child's health depends on its psychological as well as physical well-being. I'm not sure parents are always aware of a child's needs, there seems to be an underestimation of the capacity of every young child to learn. I'm not sure that women in Jordan have reached their potential or have got anywhere close to that. The child, of course, learns from his mother first; therefore, the child's potentials are also far from being realised."

Khuri-Bulos is encouraged by the often natural attitudes women in Jordan have towards self help. "Not everyone can afford ready made baby foods, many of my patients make their own baby food at home from fresh ingredients and the children are very healthy."

Asked about reappportioning funds and setting new priorities for Jordan's medical institutions, Khuri-Bulos says: "Although the big medical institutions in Jordan have done a good job in providing primary health care, they must now go onwards and upwards for research, intensive care units for children, (which do not yet exist, but is soon to be opened at the University Hospital), and other new priorities."

Information anxiety

By Judie Glave
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — If the stock market has you baffled, if the Richter scale has you dizzy, if you're likely to lie about having read that 550-page report still sitting on your desk, you've got information anxiety.

Richard Saul Wurman, the fast-talking author of a new American book on the subject, believes thousands, perhaps millions, of people suffer from the condition.

"It's saying, 'I just can't keep up.' It's that feeling of pressure. You know it, I know it. Admit it, everyone does," he says.

"It's that feeling that Jerry Smith down the street can put together the bicycle and you don't know how that they can programme their VCR (Videocassette Recorder) to record things 14 days ahead of time and you can't... that he's read the big, fat report sitting in your box and you can't because it just

doesn't make any sense, so you have to lie and say, 'oh yeah, that was a pretty good report.'"

That, says Wurman, is what society's latest high-tech malady has done — turned humans into masses of lying, quivering jelly brains, too afraid to admit they don't know or don't understand.

Wurman argues that information anxiety is a result of the societal demand that everyone become well-rounded culturally, coupled with the fact that much of the information being dispersed does not really inform.

"It's just stuff, or data, and I refer to it as the non-information explosion," he said.

Wurman blames the education system. He says schools teach that "it's better to say, 'I know' than 'I don't know.' It's better to answer a question than ask a question... a longer report is a better report."

His new book is aimed at calming anxiety sufferers by providing

such common-sense ideas as:

— Allow periodicals to stack up before ripping out individual articles of interest, thereby reducing a preponderant pile to small stacks of what Wurman calls "interesting shards."

— Never nod your head at something you don't understand. Practice saying, "I don't understand..." in front of a mirror. The sooner you admit you don't

know, the sooner you can actually learn.

Wurman admits his book is full of a lot of things that people always knew, but having them published "gives it the kind of justification to say it out loud for the first time."

Wurman is an architect by training but is better known as an architect of information.

"I realise how ignorant I am. I'm more knowledgeable about my ignorance than perhaps anybody I know. When I don't understand things, I often do a book about them," says the 53-year-old writer, who has turned his thirst for knowledge into a thriving business.

The result has been 26 "access" books that include guides to the 1984 Olympics, medical terms and his latest, a guide to the Wall Street Journal, which walks readers through a jungle of financial jargon.

Though pessimistic about ending information anxiety, Wurman believes that within a decade

cade, the nation's data dilemma will spawn a new, multibillion-dollar industry: the understanding business.

"Newspapers will begin hiring people not just to style them newspapers but to make them understandable," he said. "Some bold news programme on television will do that, and we'll actually have a weather map that you can understand."

"And business reports won't talk about M1s, M2s and M3s (varying methods to measure the U.S. money supply), which everybody thinks are bus lines. It will be information that people can use."

Because he understands this, he's gotten a jump on the competition and created a new business, venture, the understanding business.

Now that's using common sense, which is what Wurman says in his books, his business and his life are all about.

"I already told you," he says smiling, "I'm not that smart."

Elementary school 'most important of all' in South Korea

By Kelly Tunney
The Associated Press

SEOUL — On a school day, 2,100 pairs of shoes are lined in neat rows outside classrooms at Wonchon elementary. At day's end, the shoes are filled again and 2,100 book bags are crammed with homework assignments.

Removing one's shoes before entering school is as much a part of South Korea's culture as daily assigned homework is part of its education.

"Elementary school is the most important school of all," said Kim Yong-Soo, the principal. "It comes first, and habits must be trained in children from the be-

ginning."

Wonchon is an average-sized city school in an affluent area of high-rise apartments in Seoul. It is an example of why South Korean students score among the highest in international surveys of academic achievement.

Slides, a pink-and-yellow jungle gym and wooden benches line the field where hundreds of children kick soccer balls and play games during the daily 40-minute recess period allotted for lunch brought from home. The school also has 20 minutes of exercises led by a teacher each morning, usually outside.

By American standards, Wonchon is crowded. Its 40 clas-

srooms average 53 students each, slightly below the national average of 56.

Youngsters wear coats over the jeans, corduroy pants and brightly coloured sweaters and scarves to keep warm in classrooms decorated with handmade yarn animals and clay pots. In summer, the same rooms can be sweltering.

At Wonchon, like most schools, the drinking water has to be boiled because of impurities. Some other schools in Seoul have outside toilets.

Kim said the strength of a Wonchon education lies in parents' support, homework, standard textbooks, the long school year (220 days — five full days a

week, half a day Saturday) and the teacher's unchallenged authority to assign work and demand the best performance no matter how much of a student's time it consumes.

Learning in the first grade emphasises sitting still, focusing on the teacher and listening. Kim said concentration can be taught.

The school day starts at 8:40 a.m., although students are inside 15 to 30 minutes in advance. Classes run to about 12:30 p.m. for first-graders and 2:30 for sixth-graders, although special projects can keep them there longer.

A constant at Wonchon and other schools is daily homework, which is assigned for weekends and vacations. Parents are expected to help. It starts at about a half-hour per subject in first grade and increases to up to two hours or more per subject for fifth- and sixth-graders.

Wonchon was part of a two-year experiment to teach grade-school science with more experiments and questions instead of the rote memorising on which most Korean instruction is based.

Kim said students are "not allowed" to fail or repeat a grade. Children needing extra help are placed in one of two special classrooms for a few days to a few months until they catch up and return to their regular class. Six-



Iraq seeks technology transfer for emergency arms industry

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq is driving to build up a sophisticated arms industry to rival those in industrialised nations and is seeking significant technology transfers from East and West, officials said Tuesday.

The officials spoke at the end of a major five-day military exhibition in Baghdad that showcased weapons and equipment already being produced by Iraq's emerging arms industry.

"Time is our only hindrance to overcoming difficulties and joining the ranks of advanced countries," the minister of industry and military industrialisation, Hussein Kamel, told a news conference at the end of the exhibition.

However, Iraq's war debt of an estimated \$60-\$70 billion and a lack of advanced military technological base are also seen by military analysts as major obstacles.

They said that, like Iran which is also striving to develop its own arms industry, Iraq was likely to use oil barter deals to help pay for the technology it seeks.

Iraq, which spent an estimated \$50 billion on defence during the eight-year war with Iran, is aiming at self-sufficiency in most military sectors and has hopes of eventually becoming an arms exporter.

But officials and analysts, noting that peace talks with Iran have deadlocked with little sign of a breakthrough, said Baghdad was concerned that war with Iran could erupt again and that Iraq could be involved in another Arab-Israeli war in the future.

Superpower detente could also hamper Iraq's acquisition of advanced weapons in the future.

The state-run Military Industrialisation Organisation exhibited Soviet T-72 tanks made under licence along with howitzers, mortars, long- and medium-range missiles, artillery guns, torpedoes, military boats, various

calibres of ammunition and the whole spectrum of light infantry weapons.

Experts are sceptical that the Iraqi missiles and other sophisticated weaponry was produced by Iraqis alone. The missiles were believed to be based on Soviet-designed weapons.

Nonetheless, the wide range of Iraqi weapons displayed at the exhibition, in which some 150 companies from 28 countries took part, underlined the advances made in arms production in the last few years.

Before the Gulf war erupted in September 1980, Iraq had virtually no domestic arms manufacturing capability at all. During the war, it depended on foreign arms suppliers, particularly the Soviet Union and France.

Amid a major upgrading of Iraq's armed forces following the Aug. 20 ceasefire in the Gulf war, the military industrial sector is considered one of the largest and fastest growing in the country.

The transformation has meant the creation of a host of new enterprises and sectors in Iraq's defence industrial base.

Officials declined to specify government allocations for military industrial sector. But Arab and Western analysts estimate that as much as \$20 billion will be spent on it over the next few years.

One of Iraq's top priorities is to develop an aerospace industry. Arab sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said there are believed to be plans to establish an aircraft plant involving high technology in the northern city of Mosul.

Officials said Iraq was considering building a shipyard on its Gulf coast, but they did not say what kind of vessels would be built or whether foreign aid was involved.

Officials during the exhibition that they are negotiating with the French Dassault Company to build the supersonic Mirage-2000 jet fighter under licence.

They said they have approached the Soviet Union for similar deal involving the MiG-29 fighter, NATO codename Fulcrum.

The Soviets provided Iraq's powerful air force with an undetermined number of MiG-29s last year and Kamel disclosed that Baghdad is negotiating to buy 50 Mirage-2000s from France.

While Dassault is said to be considering a package involving technology transfer and upgrading Iraq's Mirage F1 fighters, widely used in attacks on Iranian tankers in the Gulf during the war, Soviet officials declined all comment.

The Soviets took a surprisingly low profile during the exhibition, apparently to avoid jeopardising Moscow's warming relations with Iran.

Officials were reluctant to say which countries and companies were helping Iraq develop its military industries.

But informed sources said that apart from the Soviet Union and France, Brazil, China, Argentina and other countries have also helped.

Iran offers fighter repairs

ANKARA (Agencies) — Iran, whose air force relies on U.S.-designed planes, is looking for contracts to repair fighters for other countries, an Iranian defector source said Tuesday.

"We can provide spares and repair given the right proposals. We can handle F-4s, F-5s and other U.S.-designed aircraft," he said in an international arms fair which opened Tuesday.

He would give no other details and did not say whether any country had approached Iran for jet repairs.

Iran was among nearly 30 countries, including Britain, China, Oman, Romania, Pakistan, South Africa and the United States, represented at the five-day international defence equipment and avionics exhibition in Ankara.

Tehran displayed its domesti-

cally-made Shahin (Hawk) and Oghab (Eagle) ground-to-ground missiles, used in its eight-year war with Iraq, aircraft components and remotely piloted reconnaissance planes.

The Iranian sources said that the two reconnaissance drones on show, each some 12 feet (four metres) long, had an operating range of 240 kilometres but gave no flying duration.

Iran also exhibited artillery shells, small calibre ammunition and radio equipment.

Iran's air force was equipped mainly with U.S.-designed aircraft and helicopters before the 1979 Islamic revolution overthrew the shah.

During the Gulf war, Iran gained experience in servicing its jets and producing spare parts, sometimes by cannibalising other aircraft, after access to U.S. sup-

"To live well, a nation must produce well"

Study calls for grass-roots changes in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — A new study shows that since the economy is becoming global, U.S. managers should know more about foreign cultures and ways of doing business to help restore U.S. competitiveness.

The study shows that grassroots changes by companies, labour unions, schools and workers also are needed.

While government has a role to play, changes that come from the bottom up are essential to improving the nation's lagging productivity, the two-year study by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) concludes.

The report by MIT scientists, engineers and economists, called "Made in America," pegs weakness in U.S. industry as the biggest threat to the nation's standard of living and security.

"To live well, a nation must produce well," says the lead sentence in the study.

Among the three principal authors is Robert Solow, who won the 1987 Nobel prize in economic science and is vice chairman of MIT's Commission on Industrial Productivity.

The other main authors are Michael Dertouzos, chairman of the commission and a professor of electrical engineering and computer science, and Richard Lester, executive director of the commission and an associate professor of nuclear engineering.

In an optimistic conclusion, the study says that if the right steps are taken, "this nation has every chance of entering the 21st century displaying the same dynamism that characterised its industrial performance throughout much of the present century."

The MIT study differs from many others in that it does not focus on such economic issues as the high cost of capital in the United States and the shortage of national savings.

Instead, it focuses on what it calls an excessive concern with short-term profits; outdated corporate strategies that focus too much on mass production and the domestic U.S. market and lack of cooperation within and among U.S. companies.

It also puts the blame on neglect of people, technological failures in translating discoveries

into products, and unwise public policies.

For industry, the main recommendation is to focus on steady, continuous improvements in the production process. That involves meeting customers' demands for higher quality, faster delivery and more custom-tailoring.

To hurry things along, companies should go to work on designing products and the processes for making them before the research and development is even complete, the study says.

Suppliers should be treated as allies rather than adversaries, the study says. Since the economy is becoming global, U.S. managers should know more about foreign cultures and ways of doing business, it says.

Companies should cultivate a work force that is more involved in the company's welfare, less specialised, and continuously learning, the study says.

Labour representatives should be accepted as "legitimate and valued partners in the innovation process," the report asserts.

But it also says traditional labour-union stands on work rules, job security and compensation "need to be revised to fit a world of changing technologies, international competition and a more educated work force."

For government, it recommends taking steps to raise private savings and cut the federal budget deficit; opening foreign markets; making labour laws more flexible; supporting research and development and making military spending more

efficient.

It also recommends using tax and credit legislation to make it harder and more expensive to raise large sums of money for corporate takeovers and buyouts.

On education, it says government should get schools to promote "technological literacy" and encourage companies to do more on-the-job education and training.

The study acknowledges that many companies are too small to do extensive education and training, while others are afraid that employees will quit and take their newly acquired skills elsewhere.

In contrast, the study says, West German and Japanese employers feel they have a stake in maintaining a national reservoir of skilled workers.

It is unlikely that U.S. employers will ever feel that way, but incentives could be devised to bring about the same result, the study says.

The main thrust of the study is how to improve the output of U.S. factories. Ford Motor Co. and Xerox Corp. are cited as examples of companies that snapped back in the 1980s in the face of stiff foreign competition.

"The United States, with a fourth of worldwide production and consumption, cannot live off its research alone," the study says.

Pioneering new products is a successful approach for individual entrepreneurs, the study says, but most of the money is made in mass production.

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ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Third World inflation soars to 58%

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prices paid by consumers in Third World countries jumped an average 58.3 per cent last year, up from 35.7 per cent in 1987, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported. The average rise in the United States and a score of other industrial countries was only 3.3 per cent, a rise from 2.9 per cent. Inflation figures for the Third World were heavily influenced by Latin America — Brazil's 682 per cent, Argentina's 343 per cent and Mexico's 114 per cent. Mexico reported a slow-down from last year's 132 per cent but Brazil and Argentina were moving up. Argentina's annual rate was over 387 per cent in December, and Brazil's 1,170 per cent in January. Nicaragua surpassed them all with 10,205 per cent for 1988 and an annual rate of just under 24,000 per cent in December but the country is too small to count for much in the overall average. There was also a rise of inflation in Asia, to 11.6 per cent from 7.3 per cent. China's rate was up beyond 20 per cent. Returns from Africa and the Middle East were too fragmentary for an overall figure.

Strike shuts main Moroccan refinery

RABAT (R) — Production at Morocco's largest oil refinery has been halted because of a strike by more than 1,000 workers, the Democratic Labour Confederation (CDT) union said Wednesday. A CDT spokesman told Reuters the oil refining, gas and lubricants divisions were halted three days ago by the stoppage of the 3.5-million-tonne-a-year refinery. The strike began April 19 and has been extended for 48 hours at a time in support of demands for higher pay, improved working conditions and other benefits. The latest 48-hour extension began at noon Tuesday. The CDT said white collar employees were at work but maintenance staff were on strike and there had been equipment breakdowns.

U.S. loan helps Algeria buy Boeings

WASHINGTON (AP) — An easy U.S. government loan and loan guarantee of \$215 million is helping Algeria buy three Boeing 767-300 passenger jets, the U.S. Export-Import (Exim) Bank announced Tuesday. Algeria will have 12 years to repay the loan of \$158 million at 8.95 per cent interest. A loan of \$56.9 million was arranged by Citibank of New York, with Exim's guarantee. The Algerian government, which owns the airline Air Algérie will pay \$37.8 million in cash. Boeing has been a frequent beneficiary of loans from the Exim. It has helped the sale of 23 Boeings to Algeria alone, the last of which were four Boeing 727s in 1979. Eximbank encourages the sale of U.S. goods to other countries by arranging favourable financing, in competition with credit agencies of other industrial countries. It has helped \$200 billion worth of U.S. sales since it was founded in 1934.

Cray reports big drop in earnings

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Cray Research Inc., which holds a mammoth share of the world's supercomputer market, has reported a nearly \$25 million first-quarter loss and said second-quarter earnings also could be down. The company reported first-quarter net earnings of \$1.5 million, or 5 cents a share, down from first-quarter earnings of \$26.39 million, or 85 cents a share for the same period in 1988. First-quarter revenue was \$116.1 million, compared with \$145.8 million for the 1988 quarter.

Saudi monarch predicts \$26 oil price in 1990

KUWAIT (Agencies) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia said oil prices could rise to \$26 a barrel at the beginning of 1990 if OPEC member states adhered to prescribed production quotas, according to an interview published Wednesday.

Fahd was quoted as saying, "If OPEC countries stick to the production ceiling, I think oil prices will improve and may rise to \$26 a barrel."

"Prices of some crudes reached \$23 recently. When I say oil prices will reach \$26, I predict this will happen at the beginning of the new year. However, this depends on the adherence to the output ceiling," Fahd said.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries restricted output for its 13 member states to an 18.5 million barrel per day aggregate production ceiling as of Jan. 1. Prices for the first time in three years exceeded the \$18 per barrel level the group had been seeking.

OPEC's ministerial session scheduled for early June in Vienna is widely expected to consider raising the production ceiling by 1-1.5 million barrels per day to accommodate demands for higher individual quotas, by some members.

Fahd, whose country is the predominant OPEC nation, last week was quoted as saying production ceiling increases were possible after careful study of the market. In this interview he did not address the possibility but indicated he sought adherence to whichever production ceiling OPEC agreed upon.

Fahd attributed the price in-



ovement to the squeeze of production and the cohesion of OPEC ranks. "As a result of output limitation, prices improved and reached a good level," he said.

Occasional retreats were due to market speculation and the prices bounce back at the end of the week, he said.

"OPEC should remain a cohesive organisation because the more it maintains its cohesion, the higher prices become," he said. "The production ceiling option remains better than the price war." He was referring to OPEC member states undercutting of prices that prevailed before the Jan. 1 accord went into effect.

The Saudi monarch denied that Saudi Arabia was violating its output quota and indicated other OPEC members were sticking to their quotas.

The Saudi monarch said he was satisfied with the cooperation from non-OPEC producers, mentioning among these the Soviet Union which he said reduced its production level by five per cent.

Wheat subsidies to remain

Al Seyassah also quoted King Fahd saying that his country would keep paying large subsidies to its wheat farmers.

"The government will not stop its agricultural support, especially for wheat agriculture," the Kuwaiti newspaper quoted King Fahd as saying.

"There is a big sector of citizens who practise agriculture and we want them to continue so we can develop it further," he said.

Oil prices fall

LONDON (R) — Oil prices are in retreat because of prospects of rising OPEC and North Sea supply. The current June contract has dropped below \$20. It fell 86 cents to \$19.80 while North Sea Brent blend crude futures Wednesday were at the lowest in seven weeks around \$17.75. One reason, traders said, is that they expect the return to the market some time this month of 472,000 barrels per day (b/d) of gasoline-rich British oil that was halted by a gas explosion on April 18 on a North Sea pumping platform.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Jordan Times
The world famous Harlem Globetrotters, due to make their debut during their Winston World Tour, have been known by many names. They have been called "Magicians of basketball", "America's Ambassadors in Short Pants" and even "Goliaths of the Hardcourt."



Harlem Globetrotters are coming to town

when he is wearing the famous red, white and blue Globetrotters' kit.

Another player in this year's squad, Larry Coleman, smiles when asked how he got the nickname 'Shorty'.

"When you play basketball with a bunch of guys who are well over 6' tall at 5' 11" they think that I'm a midget," Larry explained. "Since I'm not as tall as a lot of the guys, I've always had to approach the game with intelligence and high energy. I've worked hard on my dribbling and my shooting too."

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1989

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Serious desires will be highlighted the next two days with mixed results. If things do not work out, hold on tightly and avoid change until details are thought out in a calm, objective manner.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A cerebral friend has more advice than you can use. Talk is cheap and could prove to be expensive. Deal with the situation — yourself!

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) When you don't feel talented give your creative projects the day off. Focus on romance, communications and future travel plans.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Forces are scattered, but others are mystified at the speed at which you become magnetic and pull everything together.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Progress is made through hard work. Temper responses are fed by a "let's throw everything away and start over" attitude.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Worry over finances occurs when your security is at stake. Rashness, waste and excesses are bitter pills, but are lessons in learning.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Have confidence as you aim for the past.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can be lulled into a day-by-day complacency that leads to boredom. Be certain to keep routines and fun projects active.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be ready for future vacation plans. There is harmony at home. Avoid thinking about an irritation from the past.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Old pals can be stimulating and helpful. Turn on the charm for a visiting V.I.P. Financial projects move along faster than expected.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Find a new format for your psychic and intuitive abilities. The immediate future is filled with Piscean charm and lucky, social contacts.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1989

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Avoid overbearing and pushy approaches and instead enlist the cooperation of others. Be tactful and kind toward those who want to throw in the towel. Frustration will ease tomorrow.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You dream about falling in love, and you have a knack for making dreams come true. Keep your forces gathered together.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You feel determined to hit your own way. Being overly confident can lead you down a blind alley.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Decide an important money issue. Be available for young family members who need help and attention.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Ask and you shall receive — and soon! A positive cycle runs through the next few days. Concentrate on partners, plans and new ideas.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) It is not how much you have, but how much you enjoy what you do have. You may be overlooking the qualities of life.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Someone wants to sell you something that you don't need. Move ahead with a rewarding home project. Enjoy time with siblings and their friends.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) An appointment may be broken. It is

one of those days when it is almost impossible to stay on schedule. Hold onto your practical nature.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Gather your forces and be sure of the facts. Don't insist on having your own way if you don't want to be dismissed.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) That special meeting will turn out okay. You could torment yourself with doubt and worry. Stick to your view and know that you are right.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) The plot thickens — good, clean, romantic intrigue — and you love it. Single or attached, plan a romantic weekend with all the trimmings.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AJ7 ♦84 ♦KS4 ♦AQ1093

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♦ Pass

1 ♦ Pass

What do you bid now?

?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AJ7 ♦84 ♦KS4 ♦AQ1093

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♦ Pass

2 ♦ Pass

What do you bid now?

?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦AQ5 ♦762 ♦AQ77 ♦853

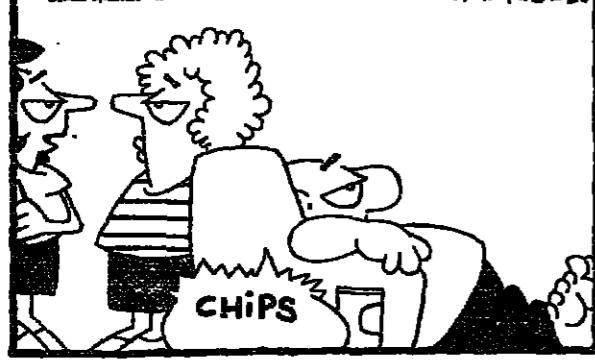
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Look for answers on Monday.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

HARRIS 2-25



"He's at that awkward age. Too old to sponge off his parents, too young for retirement."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, and leave one blank square, to form four ordinary words.

GALEE

and getting rid of bad habits, also

YAMEL

Amache

FARIDA

Debusay opus

BOTERD

Apparitions

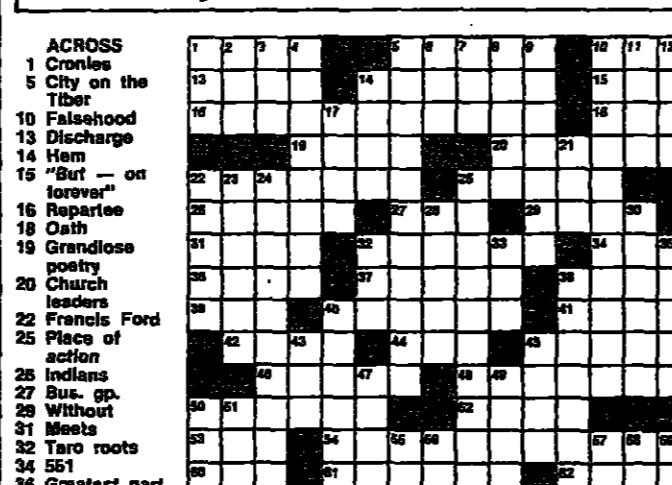
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: IDIOT FUZZY BROKER ATTAIN

Answer: What an astronaut has to be before he really starts working on the job—"FIRED"

THE Daily Crossword



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

BASES CRASHED SHOT

THREE-FOOTED PUPPY ELLIS LIPSON

TENDER SEASIDE

INDUS BANG BANG

MAR BEEBEE DOOR

ESCAPE LIPSON CANDIDA

FREEBOFF COQUETTE

SPERF TANT

SHAKES ABBEY RIDE

COOKS ABBEY RIDE

DIED DIABES RIDE

DEES DIABES RIDE

35 Bakery workers, 36 Made tasty, 37 Circular tube, 38 The sun, 39 "Sweetie Nightingales", 40 Habits, 41 vate, 42 Annie Oakley, 43 Digit, 44 Abet, 45 "Sweetie Nightingales", 46 Spa queen, 47 Habits, 48 Rio, Tex.

Costly sport draws mixed reactions

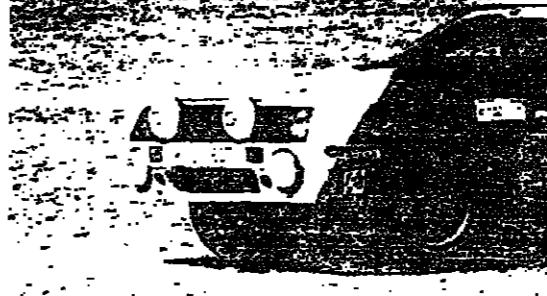
Jordan Rally is postponed

By Rania Atalia
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The postponement of the Jordan International Car Rally, originally scheduled to take place in mid-May, has drawn mixed reactions from the public and participants alike. Some argue that the event is an unnecessary activity that should not have been scheduled in the first place, and others, mostly rally enthusiasts, express concern that the decision would adversely affect Jordan's bid to secure a slot in the world rally championship series.

"I can't take too much credit for my abilities," he says. "I was born with them. I consider myself incredibly lucky to be where I am. The Harlem Globetrotters generate happiness every day. Can you imagine a better way to make a living?"

The Harlem Globetrotters will appear at the Royal Sports City in Amman on Thursday May 18.



Racing across the desert: the RACJ's decision to cancel this year's International Jordan Rally was taken in the light of "unfavourable circumstances," according to its director Mr.

Derek Ledger.

By Ledger's estimation, the three-day international rally, sponsored by Rothmans, could have brought the country JD 250,000 in income from foreign teams, journalists and visitors.

Expenses for the rally, he said, would have amounted to JD 25,000, to be shared among Rothmans and the RACJ.

To an independent rally observer who has "mixed feelings" about holding such events in the Kingdom, the rally is a total "disruption of Jordan's fragile environment."

Rallying in Jordan, in his view, is a rich man's sport, practised by a tiny elite from the capital... people who have little contact with the countryside.

"They (the participants) roar through the villages as though they are foreigners," he said. "This implicates and fosters the wrong kind of values for a pastoral society like ours."

Still, he said, it is exciting to see so many youngsters turned on by such an event.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Australian captures gold at Shanghai

BELING (AP) — Australia's Julie Pugh broke a Chinese lock on gold medals at a Shanghai swim meet by winning the women's 200-metre freestyle, China's official news agency said Wednesday. In the second day of competition Tuesday, Pugh was clocked in 2 minutes, 3.85 seconds to edge Sun Chunli of China, who finished second in 2:04.30, the Xinhua News Agency said. Chinese swimmers won all nine other events in the first two days of competition. About 300 swimmers from Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, Thailand and China are taking part in the six-day meet.

Nicol gets nod

LONDON (AP) — Steve Nicol of Liverpool was named England's soccer player of the year by the Football Writers' Association Tuesday. The 27-year-old, who has played four positions in midfield and on the back line this season, beat Manchester United captain Bryan Robson and Derby goalie Peter Shilton for the honors. Vote totals were not released. Nicol was the fourth Liverpool player to win the award in six years, following two-time winner Kenny Dalglish, Ian Rush and John Barnes.

Connors crashes out of Munich

MUNICH (R) — American number two seed Jimmy Connors crashed out of the \$205,000 Munich men's tennis tournament Tuesday, swept aside in his opening match by Argentine clay-court specialist Martin Jaite. Jaite, 25, ranked 66th in the world, took just 88 minutes to dispose of the 36-year-old American in a easy 6-4, 6-1 second-round victory. The defeat was a blow to Connors' hopes of match practice on clay courts ahead of the French Open at the end of the month. He also lost his

opening match in the Monte Carlo Open last week. But Connors, who has played very little tennis on the slower surface in the past two years, was not depressed by the defeat. "I gave my best and that was all I could do today," he said.

Evert pulls out of Italian Open

MIAMI (R) — Chris Evert has pulled out of next week's Italian Open tennis championships because she is exhausted, the Women's International Tennis Association (WITA) announced Tuesday. "I've played six of the last eight weeks and feel physically exhausted," Evert said in a statement released by WITA.

The National Music Conservatory / Noor Al Hussein Foundation and

The British Council presents

Wissam BOUSTANY, flute

Nigel CLAYTON, piano



A victim of the tornado that hit Bangladesh last week feeds his injured child in front of his wrecked home.

Bangladeshis face diarrhoea outbreak

DHAKA (AP) — Parts of central Bangladesh that were devastated by a tornado last week now are threatened by an outbreak of diarrhoea, officials and relief workers said Tuesday.

Rescue workers speaking on condition of anonymity said 50 people were treated for diarrhoea Tuesday. Earlier 100 people, mostly children, reported attacks of diarrhoea, apparently spread by contaminated drinking water, they said.

Decomposing carcasses have polluted pools and ponds and an outbreak of diarrhoea and cholera was likely, said Mohammad Nasim, a voluntary relief worker.

The health ministry said it had taken emergency steps to prevent an epidemic.

A ministry announcement said 10 medical teams carrying water purifying tablets and medicines

have been sent to the villages in Mankiganj district that were hit by the tornado Wednesday.

Officials at the tornado control room in Manikganj said the death toll in the storm reached \$14 Tuesday after rescuers found five more bodies and eight people died in hospitals.

Residents at Manikganj, 40 kilometres northwest of Dhaka, however said more than 1,000 people died in the calamity, as 400 persons listed missing were believed killed.

At least 12,000 people were injured and 13,000 left homeless after the tornado, whirling at 160 kilometres per hour, tore through at least 20 villages.

Many of the survivors are still living in the open without adequate food, medicine and drinking water, rescue officials said.

Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest countries, has an annual per capita income of \$160.

Primates emphasise social justice, sideline women issue

LARNACA (AP) — A group of 27 Anglican primates have called for "social justice" to be applied in political conflicts and sidelined a controversy over women bishops which threatens to split the church's 70-million faithful worldwide.

A communiqué summarising a week of meetings by the archbishops in this tourist resort singled out the Palestinian uprising, Lebanon, South Africa and several other international issues as "urgent and immediate matters which cry out for compassion and action."

The Anglican primates called upon "all people and especially those in authority to make every effort to alleviate the sufferings of God's children in every land."

The emphasis on "social justice" came in a separate four-page statement entitled "Anglican primates' statement on social justice issues," that made detailed references to matters considered "urgent and immediate."

The stress reflected public statements by Archbishop Desmond Tutu of southern Africa and other Third World prelates

that deflected attention from the divisive issue of women bishops.

The risk of a split in the church, deepened following February's elevation of Barbara Harris, 58, as suffragan (assistant) bishop by the U.S. Episcopal Church, making her the first woman bishop in Christian history.

"We are concerned that we do not become obsessed with ecclesiastical tinkering while there are major crises in so many parts of the world to be taken into account," Tutu told a news conference Monday.

"Unity in diversity"

On the women bishops issue, the conference adopted a special report proposing that conflicting views of member churches should be accepted, and called this "unity in diversity."

The prelates were all agreed, however, in their demands for action to redress suffering caused by political issues.

"We are deeply conscious that we meet as primates of the Anglican communion on the divided island of Cyprus and at the centre of many deep-seated conflicts in

the Middle East," Archbishop Robert Runcie of Canterbury, the leading Anglican primate, said Wednesday.

On the 17-month Palestinian uprising the communiqué said the prelates join the Christian churches in Jerusalem "in denouncing Israel's handling of the Palestinian uprising in occupied Arab areas."

On Lebanon, where fierce fighting has raged for eight weeks, the communiqué said "we grieve with the people of Beirut in their hour of trial."

"Even in a nation in which violence has come to be an everyday occurrence, the recent fighting is particularly brutal and shocking."

The communiqué called "upon all the parties involved in the present fighting — particularly outside powers — to cease and desist, committing their energies to the search for a just and equitable peace."

The communiqué also called "on all states with influence to use their good offices to secure the release of all hostages of whatever nationality."

each time they move house, figuring out official forms and finding their way through the mass of paragraph numbers that makes up the legal system.

"It's a big problem, ranging from official documents that people can't read and forms they don't understand, to laws that even experts find too difficult," Gabriele Brock told Reuters in an interview.

She is administrator for the Society for the Promotion of *Verkehrsleistungsförderung* (GFE), which is responsible for servicing the public and you can call on the right of the "Bundesverband der Dienstleistungsunternehmen für Verkehrsleistungsförderung" (Federal Association of Service Enterprises for Catering Systems) to look to simplifying.

The GFE does not have to look far for something to do. Adjoining offices in its Bonn government quarter building

are occupied by the imposingly-named General Association for Insurance Finance and the Medical and Social Services for Higher Federal Officials (Area II).

They sound even less inviting in German. One of the language's best-known traits — combining several words into one long one — is perfect for bureaucracy.

Get a phone installed and you are already a *fermef- deteilnehmer* (telecommunications participant).

Get a car insured and you can

call on the right of the "Bundesverband der Dienstleistungsunternehmen für Verkehrsleistungsförderung" (Federal Association of Service Enterprises for Catering Systems) to look

Peking appeals for stability as students vote to march

PEKING (R) — Chinese Communist Party leader Zhao Ziyang appealed for stability Wednesday as defiant students voted to stage another mass demonstration for democratic reforms.

Their protest, planned for Thursday, would coincide with the opening of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) annual meeting in Peking to be attended by more than 2,000 dignitaries.

City authorities announced that central Tiananmen Square would be closed to pedestrians for 11 hours while bankers and finance ministers met in the Great Hall of the People.

Chinese president Yang Shangkun will address the opening ceremony, which coincides with the 70th anniversary of the May 4 protest when intellectuals and students took to the streets of Peking to demand modernisation and democracy.

Tens of thousands of students

joined by supportive onlookers brought the capital to a standstill last Thursday in China's biggest protest since the 1949 revolution.

Making his first public speech since the unrest began nearly three weeks ago, Zhao told a party youth meeting that China could not afford chaos.

"If you lose stability, nothing will be achieved, a very hopeful China with a bright future would become a hopeless, chaotic China," Zhao said.

"The whole party, all people and youth should be struggling against chaos to preserve our hard-earned peace and stability," Zhao said in a speech broadcast on radio and television.

"Haven't we had enough of

social turmoil?" Zhao asked rhetorically, noting that since 1840 China had enjoyed only about 20 years of stability.

He stressed that the Communist Party with its 45 million members was crucial to the success of China's open-door policy and shared the ideals of China's youth.

But as he spoke, student leaders meeting at a Peking University campus voted to stage a fresh protest after the government refused to hold talks with their independent union which it regards as illegal.

"Tomorrow is a people's holiday, a new period in the history of Chinese people's democracy," Wuerkaxi, chairman of the new union, told 500 cheering students after the vote.

The student leaders declined to reveal where or what time the demonstration would take place.

Diplomats doubted they would confront police during the ADB meeting, the largest international financial gathering in Peking since the communists came to power in 1949.

Government spokesman Yuan Mu used the first official news conference since the campus protests began to appeal to students to return to classes.

"I hope that tomorrow there will be no mass demonstration but maybe my hopes will not come true," Yuan said. He urged the students not to disrupt the ADB meeting.

On Tuesday, between 6,000 and 10,000 students demonstrated in Shanghai, China's biggest city, and residents said they expected more protests Thursday.

"My students are beginning to breath fire," said one foreign teacher.

Column 8

A finger for a rape attempt

LOS ANGELES (R) — A recent immigrant suspected of attempting rape was arrested after trying to present the victim with a finger as an expression of his remorse, police said Tuesday. Yoon Yoon, 21, was seen to meet the victim at a fast-food restaurant in Los Angeles Monday night, saying he was sorry for attempting to rape her last month and wanted to give her a present, police said. At a present, police said. At the woman pointed Yoon out to the restaurant, police arrested him and seized some letters and a gift-wrapped box containing a finger of his little finger. "By doing what was indicated in the letter," sergeant Alex Salazar said. The ritualistic severing of parts fingers is common in some Asian secret societies.

Mother charged for son's rape

LOS ANGELES (R) — The mother of a reputed gang member suspected in the rape of a 12-year-old girl, the first person to be charged under a new anti-gang law in California, a prosecutor said. Gloria Williams, 37, was accused Friday of failing to supervise her 14-year-old son, who faces a maximum sentence of one year in jail under the street terrorism act which makes parents responsible for the criminal acts of their children. "There is evidence not only of a wilful lack of parental control on William's part, but that she was actively involved in his son's gang," Los Angeles city attorney James Hahn said. According to the prosecutor, police who searched Williams' home found gang graffiti in her son's bedroom and a photograph in a family album of her boy holding a rifle. Williams, a resident of gang-plagued south-central Los Angeles, was also photographed with gang members. Her 19-year-old daughter was shown smiling as she pointed a semi-automatic pistol at the head of a youth, Hahn said. The son has been detained as a suspect in the gang rape of a 12-year-old girl who is alleged to have been sexually assaulted over a period of four days. The street terrorism act passed by California legislators last year includes a package of laws aimed at combatting gang activity. Police estimate there are 60,000 gang members in the Los Angeles area.



Rud Lubbers

Lubbers offers resignation

THE HAGUE (R) — Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers offered the resignation of his centre-right cabinet to Queen Beatrix Wednesday after a row over the cost of a Dutch environmental cleanup plan.

A government spokesman said Lubbers was received by the queen for an early morning audience after the row with his Liberal Party junior coalition partners toppled his government Tuesday night.

Lubbers, a Christian Democrat, told parliament he would resign over the clash on how to fund a plan to cut pollution by 70 per cent by the year 2010.

Lubbers refused to talk to reporters as he left the palace. He drove to the airport for a trip to Bonn, where he will meet Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other cabinet ministers for talks on short-range nuclear missiles.

When Lubbers' limousine pulled away, a bystander yanked open the unlocked door of the car and jumped in. He was immediately seized by police. His motives were unclear.

Sihanouk sets conditions to return to Cambodia

JAKARTA (AP) — If the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia is independently confirmed and the constitution rewritten to his satisfaction, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Wednesday he would go back to his homeland as head of state.

Sihanouk said he expected to decide by October or November whether to return to hold power somewhere between that yielded by the queen of England and the president of France.

The proposed government of Premier Hun Sen, Sihanouk's non-communist followers, anti-communists from former Premier Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the communist Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge are not represented at the peace talks. Sihanouk said no support could be expected from them for whatever was agreed upon in Jakarta and the interim government might function with only the other three groups.

withdrawal is genuine, Sihanouk said. Hanoi has promised to pull out its remaining troops by the end of September.

His other demands include a four-party interim government in Phnom Penh until elections can be held, and constitutional guarantees.

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"The Khmer Rouge will reject everything because they are interested in the continuation of the war," he said.

The Khmer Rouge are accused of killing hundreds of thousands between 1975, when they seized power, and late 1978, when Vietnam intervened. Hun Sen, Sihanouk and their allies insist that Pol Pot and other leaders of the original "genocidal clique" be barred from any future government.

"The Khmer Rouge have no chance. They continue to violate human rights. They attack other members of our coalition. ... I think they may be planning an army in my army," Sihanouk said.

He quoted Hun Sen as saying, "Let the Khmer Rouge stay in the jungle."

North jury — not exactly of his peers — takes its time

WASHINGTON (R) — Behind locked doors and a blue velvet rope, a dozen average citizens of the nation's capital are taking their time in deciding the fate of Oliver North.

A cashier, two typists, two secretaries, a retired bus driver, a copier operator, an unemployed security guard and four others have been blockaded for 10 days in and around courtroom six, where they heard eight weeks of testimony about the fired White House aide prosecutors claim masterminded the Iran-contra

to see their families except in the presence of a court marshal.

For this panel, the prohibition against reading newspapers and watching television news broadcasts is probably no hardship — all denied familiarity with North and the Iran-contra affair before being sworn in — but even their television programmes are pre-viewed and censored by marshals to avoid even a hint of tainting.

A two-part television drama of North, "Guts and Glory," was strictly off limits.

The jurors have been cut off from public contact since being sequestered April 21. They stay in a hotel, whose location has been kept secret. They are forbidden

to leave the court house by van and start the morning with juice and coffee across from the jury room. The few notes they have sent to the judge reflect a focus on routine, not surprising for a jury headed by a 34-year-old

hospital secretary.

"May we please have more yellow pads (12), and if possible some rubber bands," jury foreman Denise Anderson wrote April 24. "Thank you so much for your assistance with supplies. We will always take lunch at 12:00 noon for one hour from the time lunch is delivered."

Judge Gerhard Gesell, a non-nonsense jurist of 78 who does not suffer lawyers' foibles gladly, has gone out of his way to ensure the jurors' comfort, right down to the green leather chairs they sat on. When one juror complained of illness, a nurse was called. When one juror's aunt died, Gesell called a recess so she could attend the funeral.

Legally a jury of North's peers,

the nine-woman, three-man panel is in practical terms quite different from the man whose fate they will decide.

The defendant is white, physically fit and cuts an imposingly martial figure even in his standard-issue dark suits.

The jurors are all black, reflecting Washington's predominantly black population. They have tended toward colds and coughs during the proceedings and no fashion magazine would feature any of them on its cover.

With one exception — a statistician — none of the jurors has any higher education, as contrasted with North, a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis and the U.S. War College in Rhode Island.

Pressure group clashes with West German bureaucracy

By Thalia Griffiths
Reuter

BONN — Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt once said that life in West Germany was getting so complicated he could no longer understand his water bill.

This is no surprise in a country where the word for water company is "trinkwasserunternehmen" (literally "drinking water supply en-

terprise"), each time they move house, figuring out official forms and finding their way through the mass of paragraph numbers that makes up the legal system.

"It's a big problem, ranging from official documents that people can't read and forms they don't understand, to laws that even experts find too difficult," Gabriele Brock told Reuters in an interview.

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